THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Indian and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,058—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1	12
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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th Feb.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	1500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.I.	BUTLER	4395	900	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
B.I.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th ,,
B.I.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.I.	COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.I.	ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	27th ,,

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
BOME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	K. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4300	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO RAGUSA	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,808	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3 800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21th Feb. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	...t. N. Jones...	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted on every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

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27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAVLANA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L HISPANIA		3380 Abroy	27th Feb.
ML ASIA		3560 Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA		3547 R. Hutchison	26th ,,
ML BRITANNIA		3069 Brown	19th April.
L NUBIA		3551 T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA		3544 J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA		3380 Abroy	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
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No. 1	containing 8	White	8½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	28 8
,, 2	,, 12	Stopper-	7½ by 5½ by 4½ ,,	.. 44 0
,, 3	,, 15	ed Bot-	10½ by 6½ by 4½ ,,	.. 53 0
,, 4	,, 21	tles, &c.	12½ by 6½ by 4½ ,,	.. 75 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS, FILLED.

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No. 5	containing 17	White	9 by 7 by 8½ inches.	54 0
,, 6	,, 29	Stop-	15½ by 11 by 10½ ,,	.. 100 0
,, 7	,, 21	pered	12 by 8 by 6½ ,,	.. 95 0
,, 8	,, 23	Bottles,	9 by 7 by 10½ ,,	.. 105 0
,, 9	,, 34	&c.	13 by 14 by 8½ ,,	.. 150 0

POLISHED OAK AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS, FILLED.

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No. 10	containing 64	Green	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	127 0
,, 11	,, 34	Stop-	13½ by 10 by 11 ,,	.. 83 0
,, 12	,, 29	pered	15½ by 11 by 10½ ,,	.. 85 0
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,, 14	,, 19	&c.	13 by 9½ by 6½ ,,	.. 48 0

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COCKLE'S PILLS.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Page 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH,
TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
AND
THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
Under the immediate Patronage of
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
AND
T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
ENTITLED
"BLUE BEARD,
OR
FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,"
BY
CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Bluebeard	Mr W B Hickie, Rl Fusiliers.
Shacabac	Surg H Marks, A M D
Corporal Selim	Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper	Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima	Miss Pottinger
Ann	Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz	Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi	Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—
Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Mrs Reinold
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,

Bombr. Calvert, R H A	Corpl Victor, Rl Fus	
Gunner Walker, R H A	Pte. Bull	,,
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A	Power	,,
Driver Bolton, R A	Graves	,,
Driver Mitchel, R A	Tooley	,,
Gunner Manly, R A	Bowles	,,

ORCHESTRA.

String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES!
NEW SCENERY! &c.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c.. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)
CIGARS!
CIGARS!!
CIGARS!!!
Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.
The choicest brands of pure
JAVA!
SUMATRA!!
DINDIGUL!!!
PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO,
Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.
NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.
Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.
Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,
PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS,
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84.
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., (sunfire), on Wednesday, the 12th March 1890, for the purchase of the right of removing Sand, from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891, from the undermentioned places within Fort limits, viz.:—
BUTCHER'S ISLAND,
WESTERN SIDE OF KARANJA.
ELEPHANTA.
TROMBAY.
TALOOKA ALIBAUG.
No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pier Pao or Iephanta Piers.
HENRY MORLAND, Kt. Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 22nd February 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1
Tuesday Evening, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas
(unless otherwise advertised).

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12 free; Adults 8 annas.
EARLY MORNING SESSION
From 7 to 9 a.m. Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26,
MR. H. A. SIMMONS will give his marvellous Exhibition of Scientific Skating at 9-45, sharp.
FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 28,
A GALA NIGHT,
MR. SIMMONS in two of his wonderful exhibitions, Trick-skating on Stilts 2 feet high, and his popular exhibition of Trick-skating on ordinary Skates.
The Columbia Challenge Cup will be competed for on MONDAY, March 3rd.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8.
First Children's Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival. Admission and Skates free to Children in Fancy Costume.

THE Steamer "GLENELG" has arrived from GLASGOW and is discharging in the stream."
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately; otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 4th Proximo, by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Bombay up to 1 P.M. (local time), and by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, up to 1-30 P.M. (Madras time), for Contracts as specified below, for five years, commencing from 1st April next.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
Bread, Flour, &c., under Schedule No. 45, Classes A, B, and C.
D. BAKER, Lieut.
Chief Comst. Officer.
Chief Comst. Office, Bombay, 22nd February 1890.

TO BE LET, a spacious and airy RESIdence in Meadow Street, now in the occupation of D. Knight, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, an upperstoried BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, with a water well in the compound. Also a Godown in Armenian Lane, Fort. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, spacious and cool OFFICES' SHOPS, and RESIDENCES, in the new Buildings on the Old Secretariat premises. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March next, offers for the purchase of any quantity, up to 500 tons, of broken Pot Sleepers now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application
Delivery to be taken within 3 months from date of acceptance of offer.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1890.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE COFFEE ROOMS and CUISINE having now been completely reorganized under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Poincilit, formerly of the Criterion Restaurant, and Mr. Ducherme, (formerly of the Langham Hotel, London,) having been appointed Chef, the Hotel is now prepared to supply estimates for Public or Private Dinners, Breakfasts, &c., in the Hotel.
The daily Table d'Hote Dinner at 7-45 p.m., Rs. 2-8 per head.

MENU THIS DAY.

SOUP.
Mock Turtle.
FISH.
Filets de Pomphlet Sauce Robert.
ENTREES.
Epigramme d'Agneau Sauce Piquante
Poulet Saute Chasseur.
ROAST.
Sirloin of Beef, Roast Duck,
Cauliflower, French Beans.
RELEVEE.
Boucheis aux Asperges.
Cabul Curry and Rice.
ENTREMETS.
Souffle a l'Orange.
Pouding Glace aux Fruits.
DESSERT.
Cheese and Butter.
Fruit and Coffee.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs. 800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do. 500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p....	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CO WASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES OF two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mhaim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
High Court Suit, No. 358 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and other.....Plaintiff,
vs.
Govind Ramjee.....Defendant.
Under instructions of the Receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee the Defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of March next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.—
All that vacant piece of Land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
The piece of land, situate on the east of the station admeasures 24,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large Mill, a portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.
The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.
Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.
For further particulars apply to the Receiver's Attorneys Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office. No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 19th day of February 1890.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1810. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their room, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.
5 cases coloured velvet.
5 ,, white drill.
10 ,, coloured felt cloth.
1 case white mulls.
1 ,, white flannel.
1 ,, coloured muslin.
3 bales white handkerchiefs.
5 ,, grey T cloth.
2 ,, grey shirting.
2 cases cylinder fillets and doffer fillets,
On account of the concerned—
50 cases tin plates.
On account of Mirjamul Oonkarmul and Megraj Toolsidas—
5 cases indigo.
On account of the concerned—
71 kegs damaged red lead.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1890, at 2 p. m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company:—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
Also one silver cup booked from Meerut to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 116 of 1-7 3-9, consigned to Lieut-Colonel Chamberlain.
One box containing glassware, &c., booked from Simla to Grant Road, under invoice No. 1 of 2-1-89, sender the Postmaster, and consignee, Mahomed Sufid Mahomed Syed.
One box luggage, containing medicine bottles, lamp, &c., books from Baroda, under invoice No. 28 of 9-2-89, sender Samba J, and consignee Bhugwandrao S.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 25, 1890.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BUTCHER STREET, HOOSEIN KHAN KHELIFA STREET AND SEWRI MOTI.

Under instructions on behalf of the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Ebrahim and on account and risk of the estate of the mortgagor the late Hajee Sheer Mahomed Haji Amanoola Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction at the respective premises the undermentioned valuable properties in different lots as under on the dates and at the time here inafter mentioned

LOT NO. I.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., on the premises all that piece or parcel of land, partly Government and partly Fazendari, and where of the Government ground admeasures 63 square yards and Fazendari ground admeasures 172 4-9 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in and fronting the east side of Butcher street in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay and bounded as follows; that is to say on the East partly by the house of Dhaklia Surfoo, partly by the house of Aminabai, wife of Hajee Mujjeej, on the west by the Butcher street aforesaid, on the North partly by the house of Ahmed Hatta, and partly by the sweepers, passage and the house of Dhaklia Surfoo Poonjun, on the South by the Butcher Bazar Slaughter house now the property of Hassum Tajoo bearing No. 1563 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 9 and at present under street No. 49-53 and Ward No. 314.

LOT NO. II.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Hoosein Khan Khelifa Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say:—On the east by the said Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, on the west by the property formerly of Mahomed Fazoo, but now of the said Hajee Ananoola bin Hajee Abdoola bin Hajee Amdoola, on the south by the house of Shaik Badhimjee bin Shaik Allanjee, and on the north by a house of Dhakha Pujun, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,338 new survey No. 2026 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 13, and now under ward No 411 street No 36-38.

LOT NO III.

On the DAY AFTER To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land or batty ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises, built, erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewri Moti in the registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the books Collector of Land Revenue under old No 111,880 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No 14 and now under ward No 3,318 (1 3318 (2) street No 559,559 A) containing by admeasurement 3900 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the East by Government saltpans on the west by the public passage, on the north by the oart of Nowrojee, and on the south by the vacant ground of Jemsetjee.
The above properties are sold in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of December 1885, and made between the said Haji Sher Mohamed Haji Amanoola, Fatmabai widow of Haji Amanoolla bin Hamidoola, and Meherbibi wife of Fakir Mahomed Joonub and daughter of the said Haji Amanoola Haji Hamidoola of the one part and Mahomedabhoy Ebrahim of the other part. An assignment of the said mortgage dated the 2nd day of September 1887, and made between the said Mohamedbhoy Ebrahim of the one part and the said Datoobhoy Ebrahim of the the other part, and an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of November 1888 and made between the said Haji Sher Mahomed Amanoola of the one part, and the said Datoobhoy Ebrahim of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama the mortgagees attorneys at their office No, 23 Rampart Row Fort or to the undersigned auctioneer,
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 25, 1890. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, IMPORTED BY MR. C. G. BALDOCK, FROM AUSTRALIA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1890, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway stables, 25 horses will be SOLD at Auction to the highest bidder A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Particulars of the horses to be sold—
Lot 1—grey mare, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and good mover.
Lot 2—black geld, 6 years, 14-2, quiet in saddle.
Lot 3—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, a good mover and will make a good trapper.
Lot 4—bay gold, 4 years, 13-3, a good pony for racing purposes.
Lot 5—bay mare, 5 years, 15 hds, make a good charger.
Lot 6—ches geld, 6 years, 15-2, a splendid pair of carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
Lot 7—ches geld, 5 years, 15-2, a splendid pair of carriage horses and will be driven at the sale,
Lot 8—bay geld, 6 years, 14 hds, quiet in saddle and a good galloway.
Lot 9—ches geld, 4 years, 15-3, will make a good brougham horse.
Lot 10—ches geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a very fast trotter and will make a first-class dog-cart horse.
Lot 11—bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, a splendid carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
Lot 12—bay geld, 4 years, 15-2, a splendid carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
Lot 13—bay mare, 4 years, 14-3, a good mare for a brougham.
Lot 14—bay geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a fine mover, broken to double harness.
Lot 15—bay geld 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and double harness.
Lot 16—black pony, 6 years, 13 hds, very fast and likely to race.
Lot 17—brown geld, 5 years, 15-3, broken to double harness and will make a good brougham horse.
Lot 18—brown mare, 4 years, 15-1, quiet in saddle and a good hack.
Lot 19—brown mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle and will make a good charger.
Lot 20—bay geld, 5 years, 14-3, a splendid pair for a mail phaeton and will be driven at the sale.
Lot 21—bay geld, 6 years, 14-3, a splendid pair for a mail phaeton and will be driven at the sale.
Lot 22—ches geld, 6 years, 14-3, broken to harness, a fine mover, will make a good dog cart horse.
Lot 23—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, broken to harness and a fine mover.
Lot 24—brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds, well-bred horse, broken to harness.
Lot 25—bay pony mare, 4 years, 13-1, broken to saddle, and fast.
Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 25, 1890.

JUST PUBLISHED INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW—5th Edition revised and Enlarged by M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law and Clerk of the Crown High Court, Bombay, including the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889 the Metal Tokens Act 1889 and Offences under the Post Office and Telegraph Acts with Notes on evidence forms of charges and Indian and England Cases up to the latest possible date. Price Rs. 13 Postage Extra. Apply at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hony. Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10th and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club Office.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.
(1). To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 14th February, 1890.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.
IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India, who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

WHITE & CO.

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

	R. a. p.
Clearing, Forwarding, and Marking, per Package	0 8 0
Station Cartage per Maund	0 3 0

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE,
ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS
BETWEEN
POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Fares from Poona.

Stations.	Time.	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	a.
Poona .....D	20-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum .....D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli.....D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... {A	13-16	39	2	0	19	10	0	8	3	0
{D	13-56									
Mysore .....A	20-8	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Fares from Mysore.

Stations.	Time.	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore .....D	7-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ... {A	13-44	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	0
{D	14-12									
Hubli .....D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum .....D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	0
Poona .....A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.
For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.
JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager
Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

PROSPECTORS WANTED.

SEVERAL PROSPECTORS are REQUIRED for INVESTIGATING the MINERAL RESOURCES of a large area of Country in SOUTHERN INDIA, hitherto unexplored for Minerals. Persons who have had experience in this kind of work, and who can produce Evidences of their fitness for duty stated above, need only apply. The Pay will vary according to qualifications, and good men will be paid well. Travelling Expenses will be allowed to each Prospector, and he will have a separate Camp, and be supplied with necessary Tents, Tools, &c., and men to carry out operations in an energetic and satisfactory manner. The Applications if so wished, will be considered confidential; but to save useless Correspondence, none but really efficient men need apply. Applications must be accompanied by Testimonials; also full particulars as to nationality, age, when, where, and on what work experience has been gained. Also knowledge of Native Languages if any, and Salary, expected.—ADDRESS PROSPECTORS, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

WANTED a fully qualified LADY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON for the LADY DUFFERIN Dispensary, at Sholapur (Deccan) possessing diplomas of not less professional Status, than that of the Lady Medical practitioner class of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem (according to the nature of qualifications) with the privilege of engaging in private practice. Quarters will be provided. For more details address the undersigned.
Each applicant to state the minimum salary she would expect.
S. C. CHITNIS,
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Branch Committee, Sholapur.
Sholapur, 15th February, 1890.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, from 1st May 1890. Salary Rs. 150 a month, with free quarters, and a liberal percentage on the actual profits derived from works executed at the Institution; a practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering and a fair colloquial knowledge of Hindoostani being among the chief qualifications which candidates are expected to possess. If a candidate who may be found qualified in every other respect, but who may be unacquainted with Hindustani, is selected for the post, he will be paid a salary of only Rs. 125 a month, until he acquires a colloquial knowledge of the language.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded before the 1st of April 1890 to the address of the Secretary, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, No. 313 Kalbadavi Road.
By order,
NARAYAN PANDURANG, Secretary,
D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 20th Feb,. 1890.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANT.

The undersigned have been favoured with instructions from the Contractors, Drainage and High Pressure Water Supply Works, Rangoon,
TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.
At the Compressor Station in Dalhousie Street and Godwin's Road, (junction of the Canal.)
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th March 1890.
Commencing at 7-30 A.M.
The following surplus plant.—
Portable Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Pulsometer and Hand Pumps, Portable Cranes, Forges, Vices, Anvils, Winches, Hydraulic Jacks, Weston's Patent and other Pulley Blocks, Pipe and Boiler Trucks, Tripod and other Legs with Rolls, Cement testing Machine, &c.
Terms—Cash.
BALTHAZAR & SON,
Auctioneers.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters notes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,460,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. J. Moses, Esq.
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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.
ORIENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey,
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgundies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T

BOMBAY HILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	935
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
Mercantile Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	420
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 x i
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,800	1,800	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	400	250	...	...	180
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	41
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	4 5
Mercantile	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	425
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	510
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	86½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	325
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	290
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	66	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	100	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	70
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	485
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	700	1,000	1,000	50	680
James Greaves	1,100	5.0	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	270
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	510
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,115
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	102½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Syadesh Mills	13,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	660
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaant d 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld	625	00	135	Nil	50
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do 3rd Issue	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dycing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	41	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	352
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Ass	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	85
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Foundry & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,905	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12½	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					25
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd February 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·844
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	71·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m. next day)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, N, ESE, ENE, W
Movement of wd. in 24 hours	163
From midnight to midnight.	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Second Day.
Bombay Arts Exhibition, Secretariat.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5-0 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rome (s), from London ; Indrani (s), from Perim ; and Glenelg (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c. ; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

FIRE.—At midnight, on Sunday, two cadjan huts, situated at Elphinstone Road, on the Port Trust Estate, belonging to Dorab Khan, were burnt to the ground. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 90.

MUSIC AND MEAT.—It may interest our readers to know, on the authority of the *Musical World* (London), that the great songstress, Adelina Patti, habitually uses Liebig Company's Extract of Meat as a vocal and nervine "refresher."

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Captain Bishop, of the Gloster Regiment, reports the theft of an open crystal-faced silver watch, valued at Rs. 35, from his bungalow, at Middle Colaba, on Saturday last.—Corporal Dixon, of the Royal Artillery at the Colaba Depot, reports the theft of a metal watch and silver chain attached, valued at Rs. 25, from under his pillow, on Saturday last.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, a Parsee woman, named Goolbai, wife of an engineer in the mofussil, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well at Chundunwady. A Hindoo, named Thanoo Yessoo, who witnessed the occurrence, jumped into the well and rescued her. Goolbai was then removed to her house by her friends, and was attended to by a medical man.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Cobb charged Mahomed Hoosain and six other Mahomedans, before Mr. P. Ryan— Mahomed Hoosain with keeping a common gaming-house at Cammateepoora 3rd Street, and the rest with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Mahomed Hoosain was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 p.m. :—

March	Return Home ... Theirs
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad. Boieldien
Operatic Selection	Faust up to date ... M. Lutz.
Valse	Love's Golden Dream. Bouhuer.
Polka	Wir Beidi ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GHARRIWALLA'S CHARGE AGAINST ARTILLERYMEN.—A victoria driver, named Adum Ismail, reported to the police on Saturday night, that four soldiers, whom he described as belonging to the Royal Artillery, got into his conveyance near the Bombay Club, and ordered him to drive to Colaba. When near the Colaba Railway station one of the soldiers, so the gharriwalla said, threw him off his seat, and drove off in the direction of the Barracks. The conveyance was subsequently found near the Colaba Depot, with the reins broken and the splash-board slightly damaged. The driver, it appears, is unable to identify the men.

POCKET PICKING AT THE RACES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Eshwar Rhagoo before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse, containing 9 annas and 9 pies, from the pocket of Vittul Heera, a carpenter, whilst standing amongst a crowd, and looking at the races at Mahaluxmee, on Saturday afternoon. The accused who was standing near the complainant when he missed his purse, was arrested by a policeman, who, on searching him, found the purse with its contents in his possession. Eshwar Rhagoo was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Forjett Street, respecting the death of Biswaishwar Lootay, a Purdasee milkman, aged 25 years. Deceased on Sunday left his master's stables, and proceeded to draw water from a well in front of the stables. While doing so, the rope suddenly gave way, throwing the deceased into the well a depth of about 60 feet. He was killed on the spot. The verdict was : "That the death of Biswaishwar Lootay was caused by injuries received by accidentally falling into a well, by the breaking of a rope, attached to a Persian wheel.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR IN BOMBAY.—The 4th Bombay Rifles will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and-file with Band under the command of a native officer to parade at the Grant Road Railway Station B. B. & C. I. Railway in review order (cloth clothing), this morning, at 6 o'clock, to receive his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur on his arrival from Ahmedabad. His Highness will be received with a general salute. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery shortly after six, to announce his Highness's arrival. The Officer Commanding Detachment Poona Horse will detail an escort of four sowars to escort his Highness at the same hour to his residence.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, two Purdassees, residing in a stable, at Wodehouse Road, were disputing about the ownership of an old pair of riding breeches, when a policeman who chanced to pass by took the two men to the Colaba Police Station, and placed them before Inspector Roberts. The production of a number of false keys found in the pockets of the men, coupled with the statement made by one of them, that he had found them that morning on the sea beach, all roused the suspicions of the police inspector, who, with Constable Hurst, immediately proceeded to the stable, and upon making a search came across the greater portion of the property stolen from Cheap Jack Shops at Colaba, which was broken into on two occasions, in December last. A brass padlock, which was wrenched off the door of an Erani's shop at Colaba, which was also broken into last month, was also discovered. One of the disputants, together with two other Purdassees, all residing in the abovementioned stable, and in whose possession the stolen property was found were taken into custody by the police officer.

THE LATE MR. G. A. MUNSHI.—Mr. G. A. Munshi, second son of Khan Bahadur G. M. Munshi, died on Friday night last to the great regret of a large circle of friends. Mr. Munshi, who had just completed his thirtieth year, showed during his life-time on more than one occasion promises of a bright career. By self-help, perseverance, and industry he succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination, winning the Ellis Prize in 1880. Being desirous of prosecuting his studies, he joined the Elphinstone College, but several private obstacles prevented him from attaining his object. Notwithstanding all the embarrassments that came in his way, he was reluctant to relinquish his studies. While he was thus wavering he was offered a Persian teachership in the Elphinstone High School in the year 1882. In this capacity he served for several years with zeal. Being prompted by an earnest desire to render himself serviceable in the line adopted by him he started a magazine, called "The Persian Teacher," in the name of his father in 1883. With all his hard work at home he was ever found ready to perform his duties in the school. Soon after this he undertook the publication of an Anglo-Persian Grammar in the form of questions and answers. Though this work owed its origin mainly to the spirit of competition, it did not fail to carry out the object he had in view, and in the beginning proved popular too. Besides this he published several minor works. Mr. Munshi's only fault was a too close application to work. Notwithstanding many warnings, his love of study made him thoughtless of his health, which became gradually undermined, and finally resulted in his untimely end. As a mark of respect the Elphinstone High School was closed on Saturday, and many teachers attended the funeral procession.

ACCORDING to a private letter received from Erzeroum, the recent telegram, purporting to be signed by 230 Armenians, forwarded to the Armenian Society, and declaring that the signatories were "living under the paternal rule of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, in perfect harmony with their Mussulman compatriots," was nothing more than an impudent and fraudulent concoction, initiated by Halil Bey and some subordinate Turkish officials. The writer adds that since the acquittal of Moussa Bey official terrorism is becoming even more open and flagrant than formerly in the Vilayet of Van.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DAMAGES FOR DEATH BY A RAILWAY COLLISION.

BHAGOOBAI AND OTHERS *vs.* THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case are Bhagoobai, the widow of Annajee Ballajee, her two minor sons, and two minor daughters, residing at Paitt Taluka, Poona Zilla, and their claim was for Rs. 10,000 for the loss and injury caused to them by the death of Annajee Ballajee, who was killed while a passenger on the defendants' railway by the negligence of the defendants' servants, and for Rs. 100 for loss and damage caused to them by the injuries done to 150 goats belonging to Annajee Ballajee. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 4th May, 1889, at the Tullegaum station of the defendants, Annajee Ballajee and his two partners, Savlaram Kessoojee and Bhagoo Raghoo, being sheep and goat-dealers, delivered to the defendants' servants 150 goats for conveyance to Coorla by goods train No. 104, and they were loaded in three trucks. In accordance with the company's rules, and with a view to take care of the animals on the journey, Annajee and his partners were passengers in the trucks. At 12, midnight, whilst Annajee was such passenger, a collision occurred at the Lanowlee station, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby Annajee Ballajee was killed on the spot. Seven of the goats was also killed, and the remaining number were subsequently brought down to Coorla and were sold by the plaintiffs' agents at a considerable loss, as they were much maimed and injured. Annajee was, at the time of his death, a young man of sound health and active habits, and was engaged in trade, from the profits whereof he was supporting his family, which consisted of the plaintiffs, who by his death, had heavy loss and damage, which they assessed at the sum of Rs. 10,000. The plaintiffs had also sustained damage by reason of the loss of and injuries to the goats, wherein the deceased had a third share ; and such damage amounted to Rs. 100.

The defendants admitted that Annajee Ballajee lost his life under circumstances which rendered the defendants liable for damages, but they said that the sum claimed was excessive. A compensation of Rs. 750 was a liberal estimate, and they paid this sum into Court, and were further willing to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit down to the date of the deposit of the money. As regarded the injuries to the goats, it was contended that the claim was not maintainable, inasmuch as other persons besides Annajee Ballajee appeared to have been co-owners. Moreover, the claim was exaggerated. The whole damages to the goods would be amply compensated by the sum of Rs. 36 ; and to meet the plaintiffs' one-third share, the defendants brought into Court the sum of Rs. 12. If the plaintiffs did not accept these sums as sufficient compensation, the defendants submitted that all the subsequent costs should be ordered to be paid by them.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, abandoned the claim for goats. Only one issue was raised—whether the sum of Rs. 750 brought into Court was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim, or, if not, what sum was ? At the close of the plaintiff's case, it was urged on behalf of the defendants that the deceased's income was grossly exaggerated. It might have been from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a year ; and that from two to three years' income was sufficient to give Rs. 900 at the most.

His lordship calculated the deceased's income at Rs. 240 a year ; and taking an average for twelve years, awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 3,000, with costs and interest on the judgment. The widow to get Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 2,000 to be divided equally among the children ; the latter amount to be handed over to the official trustee.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent decree.

283-88—Little S, F and N—G H Gaddum and others vs Goverdhun Pitamber—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

45-87—Payne, G and S—Ranchordas Narotumdas vs Thacker Damji Meghji and another.

522-88—Payne, G and S—Bhikaji Hurjiwun vs L W Rivett-Carnac—Wadia and G.

689-89—In person—Lomba Ratnat and others vs Govind Ramji Golay.

721-89—Roughton and B—Jadowji Bhagwanji vs James Roach and others—Chalk, W and S.

6-90—In person—Pada mstry Rowji and others vs Jeram Goculdas.

30-90—In person—Veera Ooka and others vs Sayenna Syeboo Dhurmaji.

37-90—Mulji, B B—Devidas Vizbhoocandas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

40-90—Little S, F and N—The Agra Bank vs Ajramul Wellji.

44-90—Little S, F and N—The National Bank of India vs Dwarkadas Jewandas.

63-90—In person—Jada Varidas and others vs M A Ingle.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rahimtula Bhajibhai and another vs Janabhai and another—Wadia and G.

5-88—Bomonji and H—Cooverbai vs Jamsedji Rustonjee Pochajee and others—Crawford, B B and B.

10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellabhai Aspal vs Nursoo Gungaram and others—Crawford, B B and B.

355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamelabibee vs Haji Syed Imadoodin, &c,—M H Khan.

612-89—Balkrishna and D—Cursondas Vithuldas vs Samrandas Latkankas and others—Payne, G and S.

AN ARTFUL CLAIM.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday delivered his decision in a cassel in which Ramkrishna Balal Hireiri charged one Goolam Hussain and three others, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and with having committed criminal trespass, having entered his house on the 30th October, and threatened to assault him. His Worship, in delivering his decision, said :—The charge arises out of a dispute as to the right of possession of a house at Dongri, which stands registered in the name of Dhondu Bapujee and Dondubha Raghojee in the Municipal assessment books. The complainant admits that under one of his title-deeds, dated 28th February, 1882, the property was conveyed to these two persons, and that he holds a conveyance only from Dhondu Bapujee, and that he claims his title to the property through Dhondu Bapujee. The fourth accused, Abdul Hakeem Nicob, claims a part of the property through Dhonduba Raghojee. The complainant and the fourth accused are both clerks in solicitors offices, and there is no doubt that they were fully aware of the question of disputed title, when they, only a short time back, invested in the property. The question as to the title can only be decided in a Civil Court. The complainant alleges that the accused obtained possession of a room in this house by criminal force. The accused No. 4 alleges that he was put in possession of the property by his vendor, and that he had placed some furniture, &c., in a vacant room there which he caused to be locked up, and that he did so for the purpose of asserting his right to the property. Each party had only called two witnesses to speak as to what took place at the house. All of these persons must be considered as interested witnesses. No independent witness has been called. The complainant says the room was open, but had "chunam" in it. His maistry says it was a vacant room, unoccupied but locked up. If such a disturbance took place at the time and place that the complainant's witnesses testify to, the complainant must have been able to have procured more reliable evidence to place before the Court than he has done. It is right that I should state that I place no reliance on the evidence of Sitaram Bhiwani or on the book he has produced Containing the receipts of rents from tenants. The only conclusion I can arrive at is that the fourth accused has availed himself of the knowledge of sharp practice, and has taken advantage of the absence of the persons from the house, to place his things in a vacated room, for the purpose of asserting his rights. I am not justified in convicting any of the accused. The complainant and the fourth accused, being lawyer's clerks, are both acquanted with the law, and know that a case of disputed title can only be settled by amicable arrangement or by a Civil Court. I warn both of them that if any person is convicted before me of causing a breach of the peace in any way arising out of this dispute, I shall deal severely with them. I acquit all the defendants.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

TIES will be played this evening between Messrs. Barton and Jacob in singles, and Messrs. Nicholson and Oliver, and Anderson and Cobbold in doubles.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of the subscribers to "The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., Memorial Fund," was held at the Fort residence of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., on Saturday last at 4 p.m., to consider the form of expression it should take, and to appoint an executive committee to carry out the wishes of the subscribers to the memorial, in view of the approaching departure to Europe of that hon'ble gentleman. There were present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Framjee Dinshawjee Petit, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Damoderdass Goculdass, Virchand Deepchund, Lilladher Jairam Narranjee, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass, Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Bhimjee Poonja, and Luckmidass Bhimjee. On the motion of the Hon. N. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Lilladher J. Narronjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was voted to the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Framjee Dinshawjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Damoderdas Goculdas, that this meeting resolves that the expression of the sense of the services rendered to the public by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., take the following form :—"That an entertainment be given in his honour on the 11th March 1890, at the bungalow of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and that a suitable address be presented to him on the occasion. That a diamond necklace and a photograph album of purely Indian manufacture (illustrative of Indian art), be presented to him and Lady Adam as a taken of the esteem and regard entertained for them by their native friends in Bombay. The proposition was carried unanimously. It was next proposed by Mr. K. M. Heeramanick, and seconded by Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass, that the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed to be an executive committee to give effect to the above resolution, with Messrs. Lilladher Jairam Narroujee, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and K. M. Heeramaneck, as honorary secretaries and treasurers, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., chairman, and the Hon. Sir Dinshawjee M. Petit, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, H. H. Aga Khan, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Damoder Thakersee Mooljee, Khimjee Jeewa, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, Messrs Vijboocandass Atmaram and Virchund Deepchund. The resolution was carried unanimously. It was then proposed by Mr. Bhimjee Poonja, and seconded by Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, that an account be opened in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the honorary secretaries and treasurers of the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam Memorial Fund, and that the subscriptions secured and to be recovered be placed to its credit. The resolution being agreed to unanimously, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A DISPUTED HOONDEE TRANSACTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit of Suliman Hoosan *versus* the New Oriental Bank. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, represented the bank.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is an action against the New Oriental Banking Corporation, Limited, a joint-stock corporation carrying on business as bankers at Bombay, Mauritius, and several other places. There is no dispute about the facts, which are as follows :—The plaintiff's brother-in-law, one Mahomed Ibrahim, residing at Mauritius, on the 29th April, 1889, there purchased of the defendant company a bill of lading for Rs.640 drawn by themselves on themselves, and payable at Bombay to the order of the plaintiff on demand. This bill, which was stolen in the course of transit through the post to the plaintiff, was paid by the bank in Bombay on 18th May, 1889, in the ordinary way, to a person presenting it for payment with a forged endorsement, at back, of the plaintiff. As soon as the plaintiff was informed of his loss by a subsequent letter from his correspondent at Mauritius, he called at the bank in Bombay, and was told the bill had already been paid. He then saw the endorsement and stated it was not in his handwriting, and demanded payment, which was refused. He accordingly brought this action against the Corporation, serving the summons on their manager in Bombay, who accepted service for the Corporation, signing his name on the back of the summons on their behalf as "manager." No objection was taken to the form of the action or the form in which it was brought. Therefore, even if any were open to them, the defendants must be held to have waived it, and to have "acquiesced" in the institution of this suit, as contemplated by section 18 (c) of the Small Causes Court Act XV. of 1882. No collusion or fraud was alleged on the part of the plaintiff and Mahomed Ibrahim, or either of them, nor was any negligence alleged on the part of the bank in paying the bill. The only defence was that the payment of the bill having been made in due course without notice of the loss of forgery, the defendants were discharged under the provisions of section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, it being contended that such a bill of exchange as the present falls within the definition of a cheque as given in section 6 of the same Act. However that may be, it is clear that section 85 operates only to discharge the drawee. The present, however, is an action against the drawer, who would clearly be liable in such a case as the present under section 76 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. It is true that in this instance the drawer and the drawee are the same Corporation ; but the action is brought by the plaintiff as payee against the defendants as drawers, in which character alone they could be answerable to him on a demand draft such as this, they not having incurred any liability to him as drawees by acceptance. As it is clearly no answer to an action against the drawer to say that the drawee is not liable, and that is the only defence which has been attempted in the present case, my judgment must be for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, Rs. 640, and costs, Rs. 51 ; professional costs certified.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

THE case which was adjourned the week before last, in which a partner of the firm of Hirjee Mooljee and Co. charged Mr. H. Ballantine (jnr.) and Mr. Essoffally with having committed criminal trespass, came on for hearing again yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The witness, Chaganlal was examined by Mr. Crawford, who appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that on the occasion of his visit to the house of Mr. Ballantine Esoffally had been present.

Mr. Brown, who appeared for defendant No. 1 suggested that the second defendant, Mr. Esoffally, should be taken no account of in the cross-examination, as he was unrepresented, and he wished to obtain an advocate.

Mr. Cooper said that this seemed to him a most trifling case. Of course, it must be continued if they wished, but it appeared that the defendants had acted entirely by the advice of the police, and there was no criminal intention.

Mr. Crawford submitted that his Worship should not take any decided view of the case until he had heard all the evidence. A postponement seemed very unadvisable.

A second witness, Dharrumsee Muljee, a partner in the firm of Hirjee Muljee, under examination by Mr. Crawford, gave evidence as to the defendants in company with Inspector Young having entered his shop, and the latter having marked certain bottles. They also asked to see the firm's books, but the witness said he refused. When he declined they said they would get out a warrant against the firm. There were others with him at the time. When the conversation took place about the books a mehta and a Parsee who were present came upon the first floor when all this took place. The witness stated that the defendants afterwards "created a row" upon the ground-floor, saying they would get out a warrant. This "row" it appeared attracted many merchants and customers. Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford he said that the only objection that he had to the defendant sitting in his shop, was that they took up space. His mehta told them to go out ; he did not. He took no part in the discussion before they went upstairs. He would not have gone upstairs had not the mehta told him to do so. All the conversation was with the mehta. He could not say with reference to any of the conversation he had mentioned in his evidence, what language it was in. All he said was in Guzeratee ; he understood no other language. He had no conversation with Mr. H. Ballantine, junior. He did not know who showed tho bottles to Mr. Young, who went up-stairs first. He did not know whether the case in which they were, was broken or not, and whether the bottles would thus be open to Mr. Young's view. It was number two who said, in Guzeratee, that a warrent would be obtained were the books not shown.

Kelakadas Venochee, a tea merchant, was next called, and examined by Mr. Crawford he stated that he was in Hirjee Muljee's shop on the day in question. A Parsee, named Muncherjee Cowasjee Warden, was then called. He stated, under examination by Mr. Crawford, that he had gone to the shop of Hirjee, buying something, at the time of this occurrence, and that he took upon himself to ask Mr. Young what authority he had to be there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, he said that he had been asked by the mehta to come there as an interpreter. As it was necessary that the second defendant, Mr. Esoofally, should obtain a lawyer to represent him, the case was adjourned until Friday, the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock.

BOY'S FETE AT JAYPUR.

THE annual fete to the boys of the Maharaja's College and other institutions took place in the gardens of the Ram Niwas, on Wednesday last. The garden was beautifully decorated, and in the large enclosure where the boys displayed their athletic skill, everything was suitably arranged. There was a very large gathering ; his Highness the Maharaja, Col. W. F. Prideaux, the British Resident at Jaypur, Mrs. Prideaux, Surgeon Major T. H. Hendley, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukharji (Prime Minister), and members of the State Council were among those who honoured the fete by their presence. Not only were the arrangements made excellent and attractive, but the skill displayed by the boys in the several sports as well as in the recitation of some interesting scenes of Shakespeare's dramas also proved highly entertaining. The gymnastic exercises, which the boys had but lately begun to learn, were gone through very creditably. His Highness the Maharaja as well as Col. Prideaux seemed especially satisfied with the progress made by the boys in this branch of physical education. Jaypur is one of those enlightened Native States in which *mens sana in corpore sano* (sound mind in a sound body) has been adopted as the guiding principle of education and strictly adhered to in all educational arrangements. At the conclusion of the fete, one of the professors of the Maharaja's College addressed the assembly, in the course of his remarks referring to the remarkable success achieved by the students of the Jaypur College in all University Examinations during the previous year. He thanked the State for sanctioning the appointment of a gymnastic teacher

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Commodious Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 1s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A NURSE, 25 years old, requires re-engagement. Understands Children. Can be recommended Address "M.," care of this office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, in good order, a Grand Piano, Rs. 500; a Quadrant Tricycle, Rs. 110. Apply to Captain BEAN, Tents, Wellington Lines.

TO SELL, a MEDICAL DISPENSARY in a highly desirable locality. Apply to A. B., through this paper.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! with long handles, new shapes. A nice assortment to select from. Also Bath Sponges, Hand Bags, Purses, Blotters, Companions, Albums, Fans, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BALDOCK'S GREAT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—Twenty-five Horses at Auction, WEDNESDAY, 26th February, at 3-30 P.M., opposite Tramway Stables, Colaba. No reserve. Catalogues at Stables.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!—RARE CHANCE of securing a Cheap Horse. WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, Auction Sale, 3-30 p.m., to highest bidders, without reserve. Catalogues at Stables.

ALL BROKEN, ALL BROKEN. The horses are all broken to harness or saddle, and will be driven or ridden at sale. Be in time. WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m.

NO RESERVE! NO RESERVE!!—Owner leaving for Australia. Twenty-five Walers must be sold at Auction at Colaba, Wednesday, 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

REMEMBER BALDOCK'S SALE, Twenty-five WALERS, WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Stables. BE IN TIME.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never-failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—An ENGINEER who has had Experience in Erecting and Working cotton Presses. Apply by letter only to C. L. H., Madras Club, stating qualification age, and salary required.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.W.P.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper storied airy bungalow, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon Apply on premises or to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 23, Church St. Fort.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is desirous to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—Inflexible, Porcelain and Metallic Wreaths and Crosses with beaded Inscriptions and Marble Tablets for Cemeteries.—Apply F. HAMILTON & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Byculla

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P. in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. MERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SUITS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIRING WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR. NOTICE.

THE FAIR will be open to the Public daily from WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst., to SATURDAY 1st March, both days included, from 4-30 p.m., to 7-45 p.m., and on the THURSDAY and SATURDAY the Fair will be reopened in the evening from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Dinner will be provided for about 60 persons in a Tent on the grounds on the THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to engage tables can do so by entering their names in a book to be found in the Tent in question.

Season Tickets, admitting to the main enclosure at all times when the Fair is open, can now be obtained at SOUNDY and Co., Price Rs. 4.

No free passes will be granted except to Stall holder's native servants.

H. M. PHIPSON, Honorary Secretary.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR. EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE.

THE CAMERA OBSCURA ordered from England not having arrived in time, a PRIZE of Rs. 50 will be paid to anyone who sends me the best suggestion as to what should take its place at the top of the Tower.

A fee of Re. 1 must be sent with each suggestion, and the prize will be paid in the event of the suggested amusement being adopted and proving attractive.

H. M. PHIPSON, Honorary Secretary, Lady Reay's Fund, 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION ADMISSION REDUCED to As. 8. OPEN FROM 7 A.M. TO 8 P.M. ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY this week. GAS LIGHT AND BAND. Soldiers in uniform, and their families, As. 4.

NOTICE.

VISITORS TO LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR are informed that carriages will set down their occupants at the main entrance on the east side of the enclosure, opposite the Secretariat, and will take up on the west side of the enclosure.

J. HUMFREY, Major, Acting Commissioner of Police. Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

MR. N. LAZARUS has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he has RETURNED to INDIA after an absence of two years, and can be consulted at the Victoria Hotel (opposite the Gymkhana) between the hours of 10 and 5 for a few days only.

MR. LAZARUS' new "SPECIALITE" Spectacle, a result of the remarkable advance in optical science literally enables him to give NEW EYES to all suffering from defective vision.

The medical profession is specially invited to inspect these wonderful appliances.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made by BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD. and can be supplied at the same price as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD. GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY,

NOTICE. MR. C. A. GRAVES. DENTAL SURGEON. HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD. (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

WRIST WATCHES. Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... „ Rs. 55
18ct. Gold ..... „ Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona, „ COOPER, MADON and Co., „ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta „ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained all the latest market and financial advices received by wire; the figures from New York, however, for the quantity of Cotton in sight on Friday did not come to hand, but they have since been received, and are 6½ million bales, against 6,440,000 bales visible a week previously.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	9,86,560
„ „ Branches.....	Inc.	„	1,84,797
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	6,44,017
Government Securities	Inc.	„	16,363
Loans.....	Dec.	„	7,533
Bills Discounted ..... „		„	50,681
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	62,820
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	„	17,13,620

The falling off of some 17 lakhs in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance, shown by the statement issued this afternoon, is due much more to Government withdrawals than to a greater demand for purposes of trade; and it will be noticed from the figures which we give above that Private Deposits had only diminished to the extent of about 6½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted and Loans show a slight falling off—almost imperceptible, however, in the latter case. With the net increase in the trade demand since the previous Saturday thus represented by about six lakhs, and in view of the heavy shipments of Bullion to this port, it was hardly expected generally that another turn of the screw would be given just now; but the stringency is increasing in the bazaar, and the Bank, no doubt anticipating an increased demand on its resources, has this afternoon raised its minimum rate to 12 per cent.

COTTON.—Though with rather less demand apparent than on Saturday, this market has been pretty active to-day, the total purchases of ready stuff aggregating about 3,500 bales. Bengals have been more wanted again, and have been taken to the extent of over 1,000 bales, at Rs. 179 to Rs. 193; a similar quantity of Khangaum having also changed hands, at Rs. 218-18½; the balance of the day's business having been made up of Nugger, at Rs. 211; Pachora and Dhulia, at Rs. 197-201; and Julgaum, at Rs. 207-8 per candy. The feeling, notwithstanding the fair ready inquiry, has been quiet, but prices show no quotable change. Demand for future delivery, however, has been absent at current rates.

WHEAT.—Very little has transpired to-day in this market, the tone of which is quiet, and prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are comparatively neglected again, transactions having been on a small scale; but we call rates generally unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,464	bales.
Wheat	5,486	cwts.
Linseed	9,812	„
Rapeseed	2,900	„
Gingelly.....	7,530	„
Ground Nuts	6,200	„
Castor Seed.....	624	„

FREIGHTS are firm, but the high rates asked by holders of tonnage, say, 6d. to 1s. per ton above Saturday's, check business. For April loading, a 1,800 tons steamer is reported to have been fixed to speculators, for picked ports, at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE was quiet but firm all the morning, and on the Presidency Bank's rate being raised to 12 per cent, rates advanced 1-32d., all round. Merchants' Bills came out to a fair extent at the ready and forward quotations of the morning; but the demand for remittance is still quite nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 31-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5⅛d.		„
Credits do.	...1s. 5⅛d.		„
Francs do.	...1-81½		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained steady in Fours for money at 98½, at which they closed; but an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established for Account, at 98 13-16 for the 3rd proximo, and 99 5-16 for the 30th idem. For the other denomination 100½ is still quoted.

SHARES.—The depression in Mill Scrip continues, and a further decline has been established at our quotations; but Howard and Bullough are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 485; and Alliance, Rs. 5, at Rs. 425. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 935; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 5 at Rs. 990.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February, as compared with the statement of the 11th February:—

LIABILITIES.	February 11. Rs.	A.	P.	February 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,19,671	6	1	1,99,78,804	4	3
Other Deposits, &c.....	3,02,10,443	3	10	3,02,51,533	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,86,515	6	1	4,27,782	6	4
Sundries.....	9,63,519	3	11	6,50,373	3	5
Rs.	7,61,80,182	3	11	7,71,08,498	11	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	20,48,910	0	0	20,25,957	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	70,00,296	0	8	71,51,776	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,56,52,754	9	3	1,92,98,639	0	9
Credits on do.	1,06,63,753	4	1	1,06,55,969	4	9
Bills discounted &c.	1,99,39,279	8	11	1,92,88,542	8	6
Balances with other Banks	6,86,7 6	0	5	7,96,833	2	11
Bullion	1,73,814	10	6	51,099	3	11
Dead Stock	12,26,410	2	1	12,25,504	5	11
Stamps	13,186	11	0	14,397	6	0
Sundries.....	3 14,519	15	7	3,02,438	4	3
Cash &c. at Head Office..	63,09,868	13	3	56,06,475	10	5
Do. at Branches.....	1,21,50,652	9	10	1,07,14,566	3	7
Rs.	7,61,80,182	3	11	7,71,08,498	11	0

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23.

10 p.m.	78·0

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·7

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	5	23	2	5
Teheran	24	7	51	...	39
Suez	24	8	1	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 24th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	...	5
„ Kurrachee ...	...	45	...	3
„ Madras.....	2	18	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 24. Barometer has changed irregularly and generally by small amounts. The most important change is a fall in Beluchistan and Indus Valley. The general distribution is unaltered. Winds are variable over the greater part of the country, but over the Bay area are north-westerly to north-easterly, and on the west coast are south-easterly to easterly. They are fresh in Ceylon, Guzerat, and the north Circars. Temperature has generally risen, except on the hills in lower Sind and parts of the Peninsula. Weather is somewhat cloudy in north-west and central India and Malabar. Slight rain has fallen in Ceylon and Malabar. Weather is slightly unsettled apparently off the Malabar Coast and inclined to be showery at the central stations of India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TILLY—Jan 29, at Alverstoke, Hants, wife of Harry L Tilly, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Upper Burma, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—BAMFIELD—Jan 29, at St Mary's Church, Bath, Maj R H S Baker, R H A, to Mabel, daughter of Maj-Gen A H Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

CRICHTON—BARING—Jan 29, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Henry George Louis Crichton, son of late John, Earl of Erne, to Jane Emma, daughter of the Earl of Northbrook.

DEATHS.

BELL—Feb 1, at Aberzeldie, Eastbourne, Col J G Bell, Madras Staff Corps, eleven years Judicial Commissioner of Berar, aged 55.

EYRE—Jan 26, at Grosvenor-place, Bath, Surg-Gen E W Eyre, Madras Army, aged 83.

NICHOLETTS—Feb 2, at 32, Oxford-gardens, W, Colonel C H Nicholetts, late Bengal Army.

SHARP—Feb 5, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Sophia, widow of late Maj J N Sharp, H E I C, Bengal Engineers.

WEBSTER—Feb 5, at Trinity, Edinburgh, Agnes, widow of Maj-Gen T Webster, H E I C S, aged 85.

RANGOON.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—HOLBERTON—February 4, at the Registrar's Office, Rangoon, Lieut. T. A. Fischer, Bo. S. C., to Frances Maud Holberton, daughter of Colonel T. N. Holberton, R. A.

SURAT.

DEATH.

POGSON—February 22, at Surat, of small-pox, Ruby Elsie Nunn, the dearly loved child of C. A. Pogson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENGUERREL—February 24, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Henry Benguerel, of Zurich (Switzerland), aged 20 years and 6 months. Deeply regretted.

STEWART—February 24, at Colaba Causeway, by drowning, Alexander Charles Coutts, son of J. C. and R. A. Stewart. Friends will please accept of this intimation. Funeral 3-30 p.m.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

THE story of Stanley's adventures in Africa grows in interest every time it is told. Of Stanley's we say, though in truth the latest of his speeches and messages derive very much of their interest from the side-view that they give of the characters of Gordon and of Emin. Gordon they present to us once more in the familiar character of the impracticable mystic, as difficult to guide along the paths of reason and of practical good sense as Joan of Arc would have been with the voices of Domremy ringing in her ears. Regard for the heroic and self-sacrificing nature of the man would prevent us fromcharacterising him as an insubordinate servant had not he himself confessed his own insubordination to her Majesty's Government, adding the candid explanation "it is my nature and I cannot help it." He could not help it, but her Majesty's Government, knowing at least as well as he did where lay his weakness if they knew better than he did where lay his strength, the question whether they were prompt enough in sending to his rescue becomes a quite secondary one by the side of the question whether they should ever have chosen so unsuitable an instrument for the working out of their purposes. The new information in regard to Gordon is furnished indirectly by Emin Pasha. Very strange indeed are the lines which Emin adds to the portrait of the strangest of heroes. Never was greater nobility of soul wedded to such perverse eccentricity. Take for example Gordon's treatment of Emin in 1877. The latter had taken service at Khartoum, and Gordon had pressed upon him the post of private secretary. Emin declined the appointment on the ground that Gordon had around him men of bad character. The people would be certain to offer him bribes in the hope that he would influence the Governor in their favour, and that Gordon if he were told of it would at once conclude that he had yielded to the temptation. Emin, with a shirking of responsibility which of course argued weakness, finally refused a post which would have had such obvious disadvantages. But whether he yielded to Gordon or thwarted him mattered little. The result would have been equally uncomfortable in either case. One wonders indeed how deep can have been Gordon's study of Thomas à Kempis when one reads of the way in which he proved to Emin that he was not the man to quarrel with. Emin would not be his secretary, but he continued to dine at the palace table so long as he remained in Khartoum. Gordon, he says, utterly ignored him, spoke not a word, and would leave the table without speaking when the meal was finished. Emin at last could stand this no longer, and, kind easy going man as he was, he went up to Gordon demanding an explanation. "You are angry," he said, "because I exercise my perfect right to refuse what you offer me, and because at your express command I tell you the truth. Either give me work or let me go to my own country." Even when Emin found himself Governor of the Equatorial Provinces he was not far enough from Khartoum to escape the inconvenience of serving under an eccentric Governor-General. Finding that his new province, though fertile, was badly cultivated, he sent to Khartoum some agricultural seeds, getting in return no more encouraging a reply than "I sent you to be a governor not a gardener." Evidently the Agricultural Department of the Soudan was not one upon which Gordon lavished his sympathies. So too when the unfortunate Emin asked Gordon to send him a photographic apparatus which was lying unused at Khartoum. Adapting the same formula Gordon replied, "I sent you to be a governor, not a photographer." Yet this was the man whom Mr. Gladstone deemed to have the tact, the delicacy, and the practical wisdom requisite for the enormously difficult task of procuring the release by simple negotiation of the garrison of Khartoum.

The character of Gordon, however, in its weaker as well as in its nobler aspects, is by this time sufficiently well known, and it is to Emin himself that the public will now turn with the greater curiosity. Strangely enough it was only in the provocative presence of Gordon that Emin showed anything like strength of character. Nowhere in the record that Mr. Stanley has so far given does he seem nearly as strong a man as he did when he refused to be Gordon's secretary and reproached him afterwards for his churlishness. The wonder is that so weak a man should ever have had the resolution to cross the sea in search of a career, let alone the desert. For there is not only his infirmity of purpose when Stanley pressed him to decide whether he would stay or leave. That perhaps may best be looked upon as a curious psychological incident, to be accounted for without difficulty if the accumulated influences of habit and environment be considered. What is remarkable, however, is Emin's complete incapacity to rule men. When Stanley first saw him one of his battalions had been in revolt for many months, and the remaining battalion was only awaiting an excuse to join them. In the earlier part of his government at Wadelai he had got on better with his men, but that was because they had the fear of Gordon before their eyes. When Khartoum fell there was no longer any fear of restraint or coercion from that quarter. All the bad, discontented and restless elements in the place passed out of control. If Emin held up at all it was not because he was a strong man but because he was a kind man. We should think better of human nature if we could say that Emin's kindness conquered the turbulence and the insubordination that reigned around him. But though the meek are promised the inheritance of the earth, the inheritance can come to them only when the earth is inhabited by meeker men. Their reign evidently will not begin in the Soudan until the Soudanese have changed somewhat. What Emin wanted was a little of the resolution of the gallant English Bishop MacDougall, who shot down Malay pirates for Rajah Brooke, and saved life by sacrificing it, even though he thereby incurred the reprobation of Exeter Hall as well as the approval of a good conscience. Emin's imprisonment by his revolted troops was the mark of the total collapse of his authority. They released him, it is true, but under no sense of his power. Their object was to put themselves in a position in which they could treat with Mr. Stanley. As Mr. Stanley says "they were clever enough to perceive that if they now come to me my first question would be, 'But where is your Governor, where is my officer?' In order to have an interview with me they saw it was necessary to release their prisoner and beg for the Pasha's pardon." This they seem easily to have got. Despite all that had happened he spoke of them as his "good fellows, his dear men." He begged for delay after delay when the days passed without their coming into Camp. He trusted them to the end, and believed that every man wished to follow him when as a matter of fact only one man out of six hundred cared to do so. Where Emin was there was gentleness, kindliness, and trust; but there was absolutely no leadership, no capacity for influencing the acts of men. The time came when Stanley, with his somewhat Cromwellian principles, had to show that the principles of the Sermon on the Mount were not applicable to—as they were never meant to be applied to—the governance of a rabble of mutinous Africans. An attempt had been made by some of Emin's men to seize rifles. This incident determined Emin's leadership over men whom he trusted but could in no way control. "I declared at a general muster," says Mr. Stanley, "that I should have to take the reins of power in my own hands, that from this time forth I should give orders, and whoever disobeyed them would be at once shot." Stanley's Cromwellian methods succeeded where the evangelistic mildness of Emin would have failed utterly. The two methods stand side by side in Mr. Stanley's narrative, and those of the public at home who are preparing for Mr. Stanley's reception by proclaiming him to be little more than an apostle of slaughter can make their choice between the two. Civilisation after all is but poorly represented to a savage community when it comes in weakness and irresolution. When on the other hand strength and authority come with it there is some chance of its being understood and respected. The virtue that a savage race can best understand is the *virtus* of the Roman power and the Roman tongue. There is a place in the world for the gentleness and benignity which Emin Pasha seems to have carried with him into the heart of Africa. But the place was not Wadelai. The St. Francises of history preached to the birds; their persuasions would have been wasted upon the men who deposed Emin and imprisoned him in Wadelai. The marvel is not that he failed so utterly but that he managed to survive the long ordeal of revolt and contumely. It may be that the qualities which made him so poor a Governor and so lovable a man saved him from the fate which overtook the more commanding but less winning personality of Gordon.

THERE is an all-pervading professional enthusiasm in the report which Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests for the Northern Division of this Presidency, gives of the working of his department for last year. If it were necessary that the principle that "there is nothing like forestry" should be proclaimed officially, no one could more fitly be chosen to make the proclamation than he, for he writes with a strength of conviction not often to be met with in an administration report. Mr. Shuttleworth is evidently not a believer in large concessions to cultivators living in the neighbourhood of forests. Recent Government resolutions in that direction come under criticism in his report, which is not less severe for being indirect. In a particular resolution, free grazing, free grass-cutting, free removal of minor forest produce, are conceded, with freedom to cut green wood of all trees, except seventeen kinds that are specially reserved. Upon this Mr. Shuttleworth speaks with refreshing candour, pointing out first that so long as these upland forests are well preserved, catching, impounding, and distributing the rain which falls upon them, they may be regarded as a Famine Insurance Fund, "for they will provide fodder when there is no grass in the country, and all outside the forests is parched and burnt, and they will feed the subterranean arteries of natural irrigation." But forests subjected to such treatment as these concessions allow of "are upon the high road to utter destruction." The Forest Department view of the matters could not be more earnestly put than it is in Mr. Shuttleworth's criticism, the deep conviction underlying which may be seen in his remark that "it is the destructive attacks made upon the capital, dissipating the latter, and making the continuance of interest impossible, which the Forest Officer, from his professional education, perceives, when it is not apparent to the uninitiated, and which he finds so sore a burden on his conscience." Accordingly Mr. Shuttleworth loses no opportunity of preaching against the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and is little deterred by the consciousness that his pleading now and again seems in conflict with the more indulgent forest policy which the Government have adopted since the Forest Commission began its enquiries. It is not surprising, however, that the other side of the question has found an exponent in the Commissioner of the Northern Division. The privileges conceded to the villagers in the case commented upon are in consistence with the deliberately adopted policy of the Government, and Mr. Propert, apparently with no disposition to regard an administration report as a convenient medium for the discussion of long-debated questions of forest conservancy, thinks Mr. Shuttleworth's remarks should not have found a place in the report. "Such privileges," he says, "have been found necessary elsewhere, and must be continued, unless it be desired to make forest conservancy a curse to the people." Mr. Moore, writing from the Central Division, is in closer sympathy with the Forest Conservator, and supports him generally in a paragraph which bears cordial testimony to the beneficial operations of the department in the Division, and "fully agrees" with the views expressed by Mr. Shuttleworth in the paragraph concerning forest privileges to which the Commissioner of the Northern Division takes exception. Mr. Moore even goes so far as to express his desire to see a game law passed, a circumstance which is worth noting in the case of an official who stands on the threshold of the Council.

YOU can learn a good deal of what is going on in Bombay if you will only go, as the author of the Biglow Papers says, not only "as far away as Paris is," but as far away as the places where Society papers flourish and "well-informed circles" are to be found. Thus, while we in Bombay are wanting to know when the Government are going to let building operations begin behind the Marine Lines, and are asking whether the new residential locality is to be known as Reay Park or Harris Park, *Vanity Fair*, which is far enough away to know all about it, tells us that the work is in hand already, even though we may not have seen a foot of turf taken up or a line marked out. Building operations, the Society paper tells us, "have commenced all along the links at the back of the Marine Lines"—it takes a lynx-eye to see these links, does it not?—"thus leaving only the Parade-ground holes available for golfers a poor course, and likely to result in the hitting of riders and other passers-by." So bad, indeed, is the course—on which, by the way, our golfers have taken their morning walks in comfort to themselves and other people for we do not know how long—that, according to *Vanity Fair*, "the royal game of golf has become in Bombay a thing of the past." And yet somehow we seem to remember that a capital game was played on Saturday morning and to remember it much more clearly than we do—the "large and fashionable gathering assembled to watch the games" in the month of January, or the ball in connection with the meeting, which was held the same evening according to the same authority. Evidently we are all too near to the Gymkhana links to know as much about their fate as they know in the office of *Vanity Fair*.

IT is a startling evidence of the insufficiency, or it may more truly be said the entire absence, of method and apparatus for averting loss of life by fire in Bombay that a considerable number of persons should have perished in a fire breaking out in broad daylight in one of the most frequented parts of the town. There would appear to be no organised system for ascertaining at once who may be cut off in the upper storeys of a building found to be in flames, and even if there were the appliances for effecting a rescue which ought to be available are non-existent. The old ladders have become decayed, and fire escapes of the modern kind which are everywhere in evidence in London, where the houses are on the average not so lofty as those in the Native Town, have never been introduced in Bombay. The reorganisation of the fire department which is now in progress may be counted on to supply this and other dangerous deficiencies eventually; but seeing how suddenly and disastrously fires break out, and lap up house after house, it seems to be desirable that fire escapes capable of reaching to the upper storeys should be forthwith provided, and sailors or others equally expert employed to work them. A couple of fire escapes and even a small brigade of humble lascars would be invaluable on such an emergency as that in which so many luckless women and children were burnt to death in the recent fire.

A STATEMENT which has appeared in some of the native papers to the effect that Mr Propert, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, has resigned the Bombay Civil Service, is, to say the least, somewhat in advance of the fact. It has for some time been known that the nomination of Mr. Moore to the temporary incumbency of the seat in Council about to be vacated by Mr. Richey's retirement has not been unattended with dissatisfaction on the part of members of the service who deem that they have claims upon the acting appointment. There is no reason to suppose that these claims have not been brought to the notice of the proper authority. Nevertheless, Mr. Propert is still Commissioner of the Northern Division, and still a member of the Bombay Civil Service.

THE attractions at the Fancy Fair have received a great addition by the arrival in Bombay of one of Edison's phonographs. Mr. Laughton, who has come out in charge of the instrument, will, we hear, exhibit it each day the Fancy Fair is open, and amongst the voices of many other celebrated personages our readers will have the opportunity of hearing that of the future Governor of Bombay Lord Harris.

YESTERDAY morning five of the torpedo boats went out of the harbour for manœuvres. Probably they will go as far as Vingurla, and return on Wednesday evening.

THE *Daily Graphic

TELEGRAMS.

ENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 24.

Her Majesty's ship Cossack left here on Friday for Bombay, calling at the Seychelles *en route*.

The flag-ship Boadicea left on Saturday, taking a similar course for Bombay.

MAJOR WISSMANN'S ANTAGONIST.

Bwanaheri is encamped in a strong strategical position. Major Wissmann proceeds against him without delay.

FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

ALLEGED POLITICAL COMPACT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

This morning's *Times* contains a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, in which he accuses the Liberal Party of entering into a compact with the Irish Nationalists to exclude the Catholic schools from popular control if a measure giving Free Education be passed.

LORD TENNYSON AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone are both better.

THE RESERVOIR DISASTER.

WICKENBURG SUBMERGED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The town of Wickenburg, as feared, has been submerged, owing to the bursting of the dam at Walnut Grove, Arizona.

Numerous deaths as a result are anticipated but no definite information on the point has yet been received, owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires.

A fifty-foot wave swept the valley, scattering houses, rocks, and trees; the roar of the water being heard miles away.

The dam, it is stated, was shamefully built, and the owners ignored repeated warnings as to its dangerous condition.

THE VACANCY IN WATERFORD.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Webb, Nationalist, has been returned unopposed for Waterford.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHAIRMANSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Mr. Harry Lee, District Magistrate, Midnapur, has been selected to succeed Mr. Harrison as Chairman, Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's tour in Assam is indefinitely postponed at the last moment, urgent military matters requiring his presence in Calcutta. It is not unlikely that the tour will eventually be abandoned.

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Sir Alexander Rendel arrived at Madras last night, and is the guest of H. E. the Governor. To-day he inspected the Harbour Works.

SIR ARTHUR HAYTER.

Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter arrived from Secunderabad yesterday, and will leave in a few days.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

Sir Charles Elliott will visit the Umaria and Warora Coal-fields in April; thence proceeding to Bombay, and probably going over the Kathiawar Railway system.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

The International Telegraph Conference will be held in Paris in the middle of May, not June. Colonel Mallock probably represents the Government of India at it.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Viceroy spends a fortnight in the Dun, and then marches through the hills to Simla.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. J. L. Mackay has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, and Mr. W. Petrie, Vice-President.

THE DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

The Delhi-Kalka Railway Company are prepared to make a hill line to Simla. The gauge would be two feet six inches, and the estimated cost 55 lakhs.

DEATH OF THE CONSORT OF THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Sadik Hussein, Consort of the Begum of Bhopal, who a few years ago was discovered in treasonable practices by Sir Lepel Griffin, and deprived of his title and position, died at Bhopal, on Thursday last.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Feb. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Feb. 24.

Mail steamer Peninsular, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. ‖ Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market is easier.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ „ „	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	69½
4½ per cent. „ „	71 1-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....107¼	[oz.
Bar Silver	43 13 16d. per

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The sensation of the week has been the settlement of the action brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times*. Everybody was taken by surprise, and when it became known that the plaintiff had accepted £5,000 the astonishment was general. At first many Liberals were disposed to think that the proprietors of the leading journal had been let off too easily, but on further reflection they admit that Mr. Parnell acted wisely. Of course, the extreme men, those for instance who say that the *Times* knew that the letters were forgeries before it published them, would not have been satisfied with anything short of an almost fabulous amount. They would have liked to drive Mr. Walter into the Insolvency Court. The earliest impression was that the *Times* in addition to paying the costs of this action would also have to recoup Mr. Parnell the expenses he incurred in commencing proceedings in Edinburgh, but this seems to have been erroneous. There is a doubt as to who originated the negotiations that led to such a tame ending of the *cause celebre*. Mr. Walter has been represented as going on his knees to Mr. Parnell and begging him not to proceed with the suit. Mr. Soames describes as inaccurate a statement that the proposal for settlement originated with counsel for his clients, but he does not venture to affirm that it originated with counsel for Mr. Parnell either. It is whispered that the initiative was taken by a third person in the interests chiefly of her Majesty's Ministers, and if this should prove to be the case we may hear something more on the subject in the course of the coming debates on the Special Commission. Lord Salisbury's supporters are by no means satisfied with the sequel of the Pigott confessions. Some of them call attention to the difference between £100,000, the sum claimed, and £5,000 the sum accepted, but they cannot disguise from themselves that the Irish leader has scored a substantial victory over men who not long ago were confident that they had crushed their hated opponent. The *Standard* significantly says nothing, but the other leading Tory journal in the Metropolis reproaches its contemporary of Printing House Square for the discredit it has brought on the Unionist cause by trusting the wretched man Pigott. It may strike you as very strange, but there were some Conservatives who indulged a lingering hope that somehow or other Mr. Parnell would not be able to prove his case. After the Pigott fiasco Lord Salisbury, it will be remembered, used some words seeming to imply that Mr. Parnell might after all have written the letters. And his Lordship is likely to hear rather more of this speech than he will possibly care for.

Early in the week alarming reports were in circulation regarding the state of Lord Salisbury's health, which were confirmed or seemed to be confirmed by certain remarks of the *Times* thought by many to contain some hidden meaning. The seriousness with which the writer pointed out the danger of his lordship continuing to bear the burden of the Premiership and the control of our foreign affairs, coupled with the summons of Mr. Goschen to Osborne, was taken to indicate a possible important reconstruction of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone (whose sojourn at Oxford this week has been more of a junketing than an ascetic seclusion) was rather censured for opposing the combination of the two offices when the present Government came into power, but everyone now admits that he was right. There are other rumours afloat to-day to the effect that Mr. Goschen is not content with his prospective position, and that he is tired of playing second fiddle to Mr. W. H. Smith. There may be a substratum of truth in the reports, but although Mr. Goschen is ambitious it is not thought that he would add to the other difficulties of the Government by an undue assertion of his claims at the present moment. For this among other reasons the stories referred to are received with caution in well-informed quarters. What seems to be certain is that although Lord Salisbury has been very ill, he is now much better, and that unless the cold penetrating winds that now prevail over these isles cause a relapse there is no reason why he should not in a few days completely recover. The weather just now is very trying for patients; and the many admirers of Lord Hartington must be glad to know that he has been able to escape to more genial climes.

The Emperor William's Rescript respecting a Labour Conference is too large a subject to be discussed here. I will only remark that while opinions differ as to the real object of his Majesty's new-born zeal for the working classes, his proposals so far have been coldly received in this country. Dr. Sam-Schidrowitz, the well-known London correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, cruelly argues in this morning's issue of the *Times* that the German monarch hopes by means of the projected Conference to revive the trade of Germany at the expense of other powers, especially England. However that may be there is no doubt that the Emperor has shown considerable astuteness in taking this action on the eve of a general election in his own Empire.

The advice of the *Freeman's Journal* to the Nationalist members, to which I referred in my last letter, is not likely to have the desired effect. "We hope," said the Dublin journal, "that not one Irish member will sanction their (the Uncovenanted officials') demand." I hear from the Irish capital that since the article of your contemporary quite a number of prominent supporters of Mr. Parnell have not only intimated their intention of voting for an inquiry in terms of the petition now being signed in India, but also to speak in the House in favour of the motion should opportunity prevent itself. Of course the strictures of the *Freeman* were not allowed to pass without protest from those on the spot acquainted with the facts, and it is to be hoped that if your contemporary thinks it necessary to recur to the subject it will take the trouble beforehand to study the papers which will no doubt be placed at its disposal by the Dublin branch of the Association. It may interest some of your Bombay readers to know that the London Committee have again secured the services of Mr. Samuel Digby as Parliamentary and Political Agent. The interchange of courtesies between the two Parliamentary Seymours at the Secunderabad United Service Club has attracted some attention here, and Mr. Keay's speech has been reproduced by several papers.

The East India Association is to present an address to your new Governor, Lord Harris. The terms were settled, I understand, at a meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon. About 120 members of the Northbrook Club, including the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Brassey, Lord Hobhouse, and several distinguished Anglo-Indians, have intimated their intention of being present at the dinner in honour of Lord Harris on the 21st inst. Viscount Cross will be among the guests. As the accommodation of the Club is rather limited the dinner will take place outside, probably, at the Criterion. Lord Northbrook, as previously mentioned, is to take the chair, and Lord Randolph Churchill will propose the toast of the evening. It is a rule of the Northbrookites to drink one health only besides that of her Majesty; but we may hope that if the Marquis of Salisbury is able to attend the custom will be set aside for once. A short speech from the Prime Minister on such an interesting occasion would be welcome by everybody. The gathering will be no less representative than distinguished. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will form a notable trio.

The *Star*, whose hatred for Mr. Chamberlain is to say the least excessive, tells what it calls a lovely story about the "ex-democrat" (*sic*). "He was dining, and as usual was abusing his opponents. He suddenly broke into an attack on the provincial press for saying that he was fond of duchesses. 'Why,' said Mr. Chamberlain, fixing a very famous journalist with his glistening eye (glass) 'I never knew a duchess.' Unfortunately, a charming lady, who is also a wag, heard the remark, and joined the conversation. 'Oh! but Mr. Chamberlain,' she said, 'I know a duchess who is dying to be introduced to you, and who as soon as she knew you were going to lunch at Lady A.'s entreated to be asked too.' Mr. Chamberlain's features visibly relaxed, and he showed as much ingenuous curiosity as became the gravity of statesmanship. 'Really, he said, 'I cannot imagine who the lady can be.' 'Oh, it was the Duchess of Montrose!' was the reply, and then people smiled and examined their plates." It is a pity to spoil a "lovely story," but it is not true. Mr. Chamberlain probably knows several duchesses, certainly to my personal knowledge he knows one, and has known her for some time. I do not say that the right hon. gentleman maliciously described by the Stone-cutter Street sheet an "ex-democrat" knew the *grande dame* before he began to associate with the gentlemen of England, but he has had the honour of her acquaintance since the summer of 1887. I will not imitate the *Star's* paragraphist, and mention the Duchess's name; as Mr. Gladstone said on a recent occasion it is hardly polite to print a lady's name without her permission. If this were law what a bad thing it would be for society weeklies and democratic dailies!

Among the social functions of the week the one that has attracted most attention was the marriage yesterday of Earl Russell, grandson of the distinguished statesman of that name, with the younger daughter of Lina Lady Scott. The mother of the bridegroom was a sister of the present Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose name is so well-known in India, and his family as well as that of the Russells were well represented at the religious ceremony. I am not aware that Earl Russell has inherited the peculiar religious views of his father, the late Viscount Amberley, but the young peer is a man of some individuality. Like his cousin Mr. George St. Lane Fox, who also has many friends in the East, Lord Russell has a strong taste for practical science, and he is a member of a firm of electrical engineers. Indeed it was during what may be called a professional visit to the riverside residence of Lady Scott that the aristocratic electrician made the acquaintance of the lady who has just become his Countess. Earl Russell is not a prominent person in the political world, but although, owing perhaps to his being an Irish landlord or rather a landlord in Ireland, he at first showed an inclination to join the Unionist secession, he resisted the temptation, and now calls himself a Gladstonian and Home Ruler The bride looked very ill, and was, I understand, suffering from an attack of bronchitis. The papers this morning all say that after the reception the happy pair started for Torquay to spend their honeymoon in that town. This is a mistake. She was too unwell to travel, and is now confined to the house.

In spite of the flourish of trumpets with which the publication of Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" was greeted, the ponderous work has fallen extremely flat. Although the book has been in the hands of the Press a week, some of the leading papers have not yet condescended to notice it in any way. A few years ago the principal journals of the Metropolis would have fought for the privilege of publishing the first review of a work, written by a man of the former eminence of Sir C. Dilke. How are the mighty fallen! India occupies two long chapters in the second volume, and I observe that the writer attempts to justify his recent sweeping assertions regarding the armies of the so-called minor presidencies. "In writing a few months ago upon the subject I was forced," he observes, "to frankly state the opinion of the best impartial military judges upon a portion of the southern infantry." It was obvious that he wrote from hearsay but perhaps not quite so obvious that the people who inspired him were "impartial." He denies that he attacked the Bombay Army generally, but I need not follow him into his detailed defence.

In discussing the future relations of England with her possessions abroad, Sir Charles Dilke credits Mr. Edward Jenkins (Ginx's Baby) with the invention of the phrase "Imperial Federation." Mr. Jenkins would not disclaim that honour, but he might object to being styled a Radical. He was at one time a Radical of the Radicals, but he has long since shaken the Gladstonian dust off the soles of his feet, and now ranks as a Conservative, pure and simple. Indeed, the Tories of Glasgow are most anxious that he should stand against Sir George Trevelyan at the next election. Mr. Jenkins's attention to politics and his duties as a busy journalist do not prevent him from continuing to devote a good deal of his time to the work of the Uncovenanted Association of which he is Deputy Chairman. Sir Charles Dilke refers with some degree of minuteness to the Congress movement, but on this point at least Mr. Bradlaugh perhaps would hardly welcome him as a man and a brother. Sir Charles favours the "general development of the representative system for local purposes," but continues to be strongly opposed to the "creation of Parliamentary institutions for India treated as a whole." He then goes on to say, "The Native Congress does not ask for them." He is apparently unacquainted with the provisions of Mr. Bradlaugh's Councils Amendment Bill.

The evidently inspired telegram of Mr. Moberley Bell, the Egyptian correspondent of the *Times*, in yesterday's issue of that journal, has given much satisfaction to the friends in England of Mr. Justice Scott. It is thought here that if the Home Government back up Sir Evelyn Baring's desire to avail himself of the services of the learned Bombay Judge, the authorities in India will not oppose any obstacles, but this is a matter about which you are likely to be better informed than we are.

I met Dr. Leitner a day or two ago, and found him very full of the subject of the Oriental Congress at Stockholm. The article in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, entitled "Scholars on the Rampage," has excited and is exciting a good deal of attention in learned circles. Dr. Leitner in the short conversation I had with him insisted on the disinterestedness of those who are anxious that the next great gathering of Orientalists shall take place either in London or Paris. In fact he used language almost identical with that employed by the writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* as to the indifference of all who are associated with him in this movement to banquets, royal invitations, decorations, &c.

The philanthropic interest taken by Lancashire in Bombay received a further illustration by the discussion raised by Mr. George Harlo at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a report of which will reach you by this mail. By the way, your former Governor, Sir James Fergusson, may not be an ideal Under-Secretary of State, but he is an astute electioneerer. That was very clever of him the other night to introduce the subject of the Indian Factory Bill. He did not say so in so many words, but the bulk of his Lancashire audience would understand that they owed this legislation to the fact of Sir James's political friends being in office. The hon. baronet is reported to have expressed his pleasures that steps had been taken in India that would "benefit the Lancashire cotton trade." He was apparently so fond of the phrase that after informing the meeting that "women are worked to death" in Indian cotton mills he repeated it. Of course it is a legitimate thing for a strong party man to try to secure votes, but Sir James need not have forgotten that he was once Governor of Bombay. Still his frankness, though it does savour of ingratitude, is preferable to the mock humanitarianism of some of his constituents. After Sir James Fergusson's admissions, let us hope that we shall hear no more insincere talk from Lancashire about the suffering operatives. Lancashire, as Sir James Fergusson practically confesses, called for further factory restrictions, not for the sake of the poor over-worked mill-hands but in order to "benefit the Lancashire cotton trade."

THE CHINA COTTON SALES.

Telegrams were yesterday received from China, variously reporting the sales of Indian yarn during the last fortnight:—One telegram gives 6,900 bales; another gives 7,500 bales; a third gives 8,800 bales. Exchange is quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. The yarn market is described as quiet.

Sir William Gull once told this anecdote:—"As I unfolded the great facts in a physiological lecture concerning the seat of life, the thought grew more and more upon me, 'Upon how thin a thread does life hang!' At length a gloom gathered over my spirit, nor passed away from me in my goings-out and comings-in. But while walking in the street one day, feeling very miserable, the heavy cloud rolled away in a moment, by three short words which occurred to me and which I was surprised I had not thought of before. Life's thread, I felt, was slender; but 'it is enough.' These were my consoling words."

MR. BRADLAUGH'S BILL.

Our London correspondent writes:—

I have received a copy of the rough draft of the Bill, on the preparation of which Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., has been engaged since his return from Bombay. Although the Bill may receive some verbal alterations before it is presented to the House of Commons, I am told that no substantial changes will be made. As it stands at present the measure is divided into four sections dealings respectively—(1) with the Viceroy's Executive Council; (2) the "Electoral Bodies"; (3) the Supreme Legislative Councils; and (4) the Presidency and Provincial Legislative Councils. The Executive Council of the Governor-General is not interfered with in any material way. The Electoral Bodies are to be, if the Bill is passed, constituted on the lines of resolutions adopted at the recent sittings of the Congress in Bombay. It is provided that an "Electoral Body"—Mr. Bradlaugh apparently does not like the better known term of "Electoral College"—shall be established in each of the Presidencies, Provinces, and Chief Commissionerships, whose duty it will be to select by ballot what may be styled the deputies of the supreme and local legislatures.

The first question one will ask is as to the qualification of the proposed new voters. Opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill say that it seeks to set up universal or as it may be supposed they mean manhood suffrage. Supporters of the Congress deny this *in toto*, and declare that the franchise which the member of Northampton asks the British Parliament to give to India goes no further than the English Reform Bill of 1832. The Rs. 50 limit they contend is only equivalent to the £50 county limit in this country. Your readers can judge for themselves which view is the correct one. Here are the words of the Bill dealing with this most important point:—"Any male British subject, resident on the 31st day of December in any year, and who has during the preceding six months so resided, in any Presidency, or Province, or Chief Commissionership in India, of full age shall be eligible to vote for Electoral Representatives, provided that he shall not within the previous ten years, have been in jail under conviction, not subsequently rescued, of a non-bailable offence; that he shall pay revenue or rent to the Government, or to some superior landholder, on account of land or premises of not less than Rs. 50 per annum or pay direct taxes (imperial, provincial or municipal); of not less than Rs. 10 per annum, or shall have an income of not less than Rs. 150 per annum, or be the managing member of a joint family enjoying an equal income, a member of some Local or Municipal Board or Graduate of a University." No voter is to vote in more than one district. This ought to rejoice the heart of Mr. John Morley the author of the telling phrase "one man, one vote." Four-fifths of the Electoral Body are to be elected in this manner; the remaining fifth, we are told, shall be elected by co-option by the elected four-fifths, provided always that this co-option be so exercised as to ensure upon the total number of the Electoral Body of each Presidency, Province, or Chief Commissionerships a representation which shall, so far as may be fractions of one over one-half counting as one, fractions of one under one-half not counting, be in numerical proportion to the population represented by the Electoral Body." The lifetime of an Electoral Body is put down at three years, and its membership shall be at the rate of twelve per million inhabitants of its respective Presidency, Province, or Commissionership.

There are to be no illiterate voters as in some less favoured countries of the west. Before a man can be an Electoral Representative he must be able to read and write English or some one of the Indian vernaculars. That is not all. He must possess an income of 1,200 per annum, and not be an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent or "within the previous ten years have been in jail under conviction, not subsequently reversed, of a non-bailable offence." There appears to be no monetary qualification for the future Indian M. P. or rather M. L. C., but like the E. R. (Electoral Representative) he must be "able to read or write English or some vernacular of India." No representative, Electoral or Legislative, is to receive payment for his services, but he is to be entitled to "travelling expenses, when attending to his official duties." The Collector and, I presume, the Officer equivalent to a Collector in these districts, where such a designation is not applied to Civilians, is to be responsible for the Lists of Voters.

"The Collector of every district shall on or before the 31st day of March in every year cause to be made out an alphabetical list of all persons residing in each district, who on or before the 31st of December in every year shall be eligible to vote for the election of Electoral Representatives and shall cause the same to be printed in English and in the vernaculars spoken in such district in the *Government Gazette* on or before the 30th April in every year; and a printed copy of each list shall be placed in the Kachcheri at the head-quarters of each district in a conspicuous and public place, and made public in such other ways as may on enquiry seem fitting to the Viceroy and Governor-General. It shall be obligatory on the Registrar of each University in India to forward a list of the graduates of such University, and on the Secretary of each Local Board or Municipality to the Collector of the district in which the University, Local Board or Municipality is situated."

Now with regard to the suggested constitution of the Legislative Councils. Of the eighty members who are to form the Supreme Council, one-fourth are to be *ex-officio*, another fourth (officials or non-officials) nominated by the Governor-General and the remainder elected by the Electoral Bodies of the various presidencies and provinces according to populations in the following proportions:—Lower Provinces of Bengal and Assam, 14; North-West and Oudh, 9; Madras, 6; Bombay, 4; Punjab, 4; Central Provinces, 2; and Burma, 1. Only non-officials, that is "persons who at the date of such election, shall not be in the Civil or Military Service of the Crown," are to be eligible as candidates and a member who accepts office under the Crown in India is to vacate his seat. Clause 11 as to the place of meeting is as follows:—

"The sittings of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General shall take place only in Calcutta and shall ordinarily be held in regular session, beginning in or about the first week in December and ending in March of the following year. Provided upon any serious crisis or matter of great urgency arising which in the opinion of the Viceroy and Governor-General renders such a course necessary or advisable, the Viceroy and Governor-General shall in as short time as possible summon the Council to meet in such central city in the Empire, being the seat of Government of a Presidency or Province as may be convenient and to adjourn or from time to time to authorise such President or Senior Member of Council in his absence to adjourn such meeting. The only business which shall be transacted in such extraordinary session shall be set forth in the notice issued by the Governor-General when summoning the Council."

This seems to be one way of settling the exodus question, for we presume that Simla would not be considered a "central city" in the meaning of the words just quoted. The functions of the Supreme Council are thus described:—

"All legislative measures, and all financial questions, including all budgets whether these involve the imposition of new taxes, the abolition, reduction, or increase of existing taxes, or the more equitable adjustment of present taxation shall be submitted to and dealt with by the said Council. In the case of all other branches of the administration, any member shall be at liberty, after due notice to put any question he sees fit to the *ex-officio* members (or such one of those as may be specially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and shall be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council shall be at liberty to consider and discuss the question, and to record thereon such resolution as may appear fitting to the majority. Provided that if the subject in regard to which the inquiry is made involves matters of foreign policy, military dispositions or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that in the opinion of the executive the public interests would be materially imperilled by the communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent for them to instruct the official members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and decline to furnish the information asked for."

The veto is to be exercised in the following manner:—

"The Governor-General in Executive Council shall possess the power of over-ruling the decision arrived at by the majority of the Council in every case in which in his opinion the public interests would suffer by the acceptance of such decision; but whenever this power is exercised, a full exposition of the grounds on which this has been considered necessary shall be published within one month, and the Governor-General in Council shall report and explain to the Secretary of State; and in any such case on a representation made through the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the over-ruled majority, it shall be competent to a Grand Committee of the House of Commons appointed for the consideration of Indian Legislative Council Appeals to consider the matter and call for any and all papers or information and hear any persons on behalf of such majority or otherwise and thereafter of needful report thereon to the full House."

In the case of the other Councils the report to the Secretary of State is to be made not by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, but through the Governor-General.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill proposes that there shall be six local Legislative Councils instead of five as at present, the additional one being for the Central Provinces. He gives 71 members to Bengal including Assam; 46 to the North-West and Oudh; 36 to Madras; 20 to Bombay; the same number to the Punjab; and 12 to the Central Provinces. These Councils are to be partially elective. One-fourth *ex-officio*, one-fourth nominated by Government, and the remaining two-fourths elected by the Electoral Bodies. Clause 34 reads as follows:—

"The sittings of the respective Provincial Councils shall take place for the Lower Provinces of Bengal and Assam in Calcutta, for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in Allahabad, for the Presidency of Madras in the city of Madras, for the Presidency of Bombay in the city of Bombay, for the Province of the Punjab in Lahore, and for the Central Provinces in Nagpore, and shall ordinarily be held in regular session, beginning in or about the first week in December and ending in March of the following year. Provided that upon any serious crisis or matter of urgency arising which in the opinion of the Governor of any Presidency, or the Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner of any Province, render such a course necessary or advisable, the said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner shall, in as short a time as is possible, summon the said Council. The only business which shall be transacted in such Extraordinary Session shall be that set forth in the notice issued when the said Council is summoned."

The powers of the Councils are thus defined:—

"All legislative measures, and all financial questions, including all budgets, whether these involve the imposition of new taxes, the abolition, reduction, or increase of existing taxes, or the more equitable adjustment of present taxation, shall be submitted to, and dealt with by, the Councils. In the case of all other branches of the administration, any member shall be at liberty, after due notice, to put any question he sees fit to the *ex-officio* members (or such one of these as may be especially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and shall be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question, together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council shall be at liberty to consider and discuss the question and record thereon such resolution as may appear fitting to the majority. If papers asked for are refused it shall be open to a member to proceed by motion to a division of the Council, and if a majority be in favour of the production of the papers they shall be produced. Provided that, if the subject, in regard to which the inquiry is made, or motion put, involves matters of foreign policy, military dispositions or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Executive, the public interests would be materially imperilled by the communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent to such Executive to instruct the *ex-officio* members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and to decline to furnish the information asked for."

I understand that Messrs. Caine, W. A. Hunter, Justin M'Carthy, W. B. S. M'Laren, Picton, and T. R. Buchanan have consented to back the Bill, which whatever be its fate is not likely to reach a third reading in the coming session. It is probable, I am informed, that a Conservative member's name will also appear on the back of the Bill, so that all parties and sections of the House may be represented.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written an article on the National Congress for the *New Review*.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "Bill to amend the Law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay," and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, was published yesterday:—

1. The Bill was published in English on the 12th December 1889, in Marathi and Gujarati on the 2nd January 1890, and in Kanarese on the 7th idem.

2. Two somewhat elaborate representations affecting the principle of the Bill as well as its details have reached us—one from Mr. Propert, the Commissioner, N. D., and one from Mr. James, the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad. These gentlemen contend that in the Bill as drafted, the powers of the Inspector General of Police are wrongly extended at the cost of those vested by the existing law in the Commissioners and District Magistrates. We have paid careful attention to these representations, but consider that the Bill as drafted defines sufficiently and with due regard to the necessities of the administration the spheres of authority of the District Magistrates, the Commissioners and the Inspector General of Police. A detailed distribution of duties and control will be secured by rules to be made under the Act. We have, however, changed section 12 in such a way as to prevent any clashing of the authorities of the Inspector General of Police and the District Magistrates in controlling the action of the Superintendents, and by an alteration in Section 20 we have secured to the Commissioners full control in the regulation and inspection of police accounts.

3. Section 40, which deals with the prevention of disorder at assemblies, in processions and the like, is altered so as to prohibit the collection of stones for use as missiles. We have added two new sections—40A and 40B—enabling the District Magistrate to take more effective precautions against serious disorder.

4. To section 47 is added a new clause enabling police officers to search persons in possession of apparently stolen property. It is a provision that has been found very useful in the Presidency Town.

5. Section 71A has been added to make clear the method of proving orders and notifications issued under the Act, and section 71B to prevent the invalidity of rules and orders on account of mere defects in form and procedure.

6. Section 72 has been re-drafted in such a form as to make clear the extent of the liability of servants of Government to be sued in respect of their official acts, the formalities to be taken prior to filing a suit, and the consequences of a failure on the part of the plaintiff to give due notice. The object of such notice is to allow the wrong-doer to make amends. The appreciation of what follows we have left to the Court.

7. Section 72 A is introduced in order to secure a simple and effective remedy against the effect of rules or orders which may be *ultra vires* of the Government or it officers.

8. These and the other changes in the Bill as introduced are the result of a careful consideration of the criticisms in the public press and others that have reached us and of a close examination of the measure in the light of our own experience. Those changes which we have not specially referred to are either mere alterations of the drafting, or are so clear in their nature as to need no explanation.

9. One of our members, the Honourable Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas objects to the retention of the word 'temple' in clause (b) of Section 49. The rest of us are, however, unable to recommend that it be omitted. The same member of this Committee considers that the system village 'rakhias,' or 'watch committies,' ought to be legalized. This is a system by which, on payment by those interested, certain members of a village community make themselves responsible for the safety of crops whether standing or cut, houses, &c. The rest of us, though recognizing that such a system is often effective in practice, consider that it would best be given legal effect to in Village Police Act, if anywhere. We recommend that the Bill in its present form be passed. The report is signed:—R. West, J. B. Richey, F. L. Latham, F. Forbes Adam, Behechard Veharidas, and R. M. Sayani.

The German Emperor, in his quality as an honorary British admiral, has, the *Standard's* Hamburg correspondent informs us, invited an English squadron to pay a visit to Kiel at the time of the principal manœuvres of the German Navy, which take place at that port, under His Majesty's command, in the course of the summer. The fleet will attack and endeavour to effect a landing in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, which will be defended by the German army.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

LORD HARRIS ON THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Lord Harris was entertained at dinner on Feb. 4 by a few of his cricketing friends at Limmer's Hotel. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and there were present the Earl of Danley, the Earl of Londesborough, Hon. W. M. Jervis, Hon. Ivo Bligh, Messrs. W. E. Denison, V. E. Walker, R. A. H. Mitchell, R. D. Walker, A. Appleby, F. Marchant, S. Christopherson, F. A. Mackinnon, G. Harris Hodgson, T. S. Hardy, C. A. North, A. W. Ridley, Rev. V. F. Royle, Messrs. C. C. Clarke, S. S. Schultz, H. Whitfeld, W. H. Patterson, I. Wilson, W. Foord-Kelcey, T. T. Pearson, C. E. Cottrell, E. F. S. Tylecote, P. J. De Paravicini, C. I. Thornton, A. G. Steel, A. N. Hornby, I. D. Walker, R. Henderson, T. S. Dury, Spencer Gore, M. C. Kemp, T. C. O'Brien, A. J. Webbe, and H. Perkins. Mr. W. G. Grace was prevented from being present by an attack of the prevailing epidemic, from which, however, he has nearly recovered.

The Chairman, in proposing "The health of Lord Harris," said that he was quite sure that it was the feeling of everyone present that, while heartily congratulating Lord Harris on the proud position he had won for himself as Governor of one of the greatest dependencies of the empire, they would sadly miss his companionship here at home, and selfishly deplore his absence from their cricket-fields and councils. He would not for a moment suggest that Lord Harris would leave behind him here his love for and interest in the game of cricket. That sentiment would never die out, and though he would no longer be able to aid his old country by his cheery presence and brilliant play, his generalship and sound judgment, he doubted not the old feeling, would burst out afresh and bud and blossom in the plains of India. Sir Spencer concluded by wishing Lord Harris health and strength to fulfil his arduous duties abroad, and expressed hearty wishes for his safe return. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm and musical honours.

Lord Harris, in returning thanks, said that he was highly gratified with the reception given him by so many of his old cricketing friends, and assured them that though he would be far away in the body his thoughts would be with them when hostilities were resumed on the tented field. He had done his best to promote the interest of the noble game in this country, and he hoped not unsuccessfully, and he intended to extend his patronage to the promotion of cricket in India as far as lay in his power. He considered that the visit of Mr. Vernon's team to that country would give a great stimulus to the game all over India, and he promised that if another team should go out he would give them a hearty welcome. He said that although his interest in and love for the game would never wane, he feared that, on his return to this country, he should be a spectator and not an actor in the game.

THE EAST INDIAN ADDRESS.

The Council of the East India Association, at a meeting held on the 6th instant, decided to present Lord Harris with an address prior to his departure for Bombay. The address of the Native Bombayites, to which it is expected that his lordship will make a detailed reply, calls attention to the fact that for three generations his family has been connected with the Government of India, and that the name he has inherited is well known throughout the length and breadth of the country. "The Bombay Presidency, in common with the rest of India, has, of late years (the signatories go on to say), made very considerable and striking progress in education and general enlightenment; and the more they have progressed the more loyal have our countrymen become to British rule and the more cordially attached to the person of our Queen-Empress. We have no doubt your lordship will not fail to notice these facts, both on your arrival in Bombay and throughout your stay in the Presidency. It is our earnest hope that it may be your lordship's proud and happy privilege to lead our countrymen in the path of progress thus open to them, and to be the means of rendering them still more loyal and attached, and of teaching them to be proud of being citizens of the great and enlightened British Empire. By so doing your lordship will have rivetted one more link in the chain with which the United Kingdom and our country are, we hope, indissolubly bound together, and earned the lasting gratitude of millions of your fellow-subjects as well in these islands as in India."

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB DINNER.

The banquet to be given in honour of Lord Harris by the Northbrook Club on Friday, the 21st inst., according to a home paper to hand by this mail, promised to be a very successful affair. The health of the principal guest was to be proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill, who had not hitherto assisted one of these pleasant and useful functions. Should the Marquess of Salisbury be able to attend there would have been at least three ex-Secretaries of State for India present. Lord Randolph's predecessor at the India Office, the Earl of Kimberley, has intimated his intention of joining in the complement to the Governor designate of Bombay, as also have Lord Hobhouse, Lord Brassey, the Right Hon. Sir James Caird, permanent head of the Agricultural Department, Sir G. Campbell, M.P., and Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E. The presence of numerous prominent members of the Liberal party may be accepted as an indication that all Gladstonians do not share the views expressed by the *Daily News* on Lord Harris's appointment to succeed Lord Reay. Probably, writes the *Overland Mail*, the Bouverie Street journal now regrets its hasty and partisan criticism—at all events, it has since remained perfectly silent on the subject. Somehow or other a statement found its way into the columns of certain of our Indian contemporaries to the effect that the selection of Lord Harris was likely to be challenged in the House of Commons during the coming session by the Liberals. The Liberals, whatever may be their faults, are not quite such simpletons as the wiseacre who invented the extremely silly report referred to apparently imagines. The fact is, nine out of ten persons—Liberal as well as Conservative—whose opinion is of any value, think the choice a fairly good one, to say the least; while those who know Lord Harris best confidently predict that, as Governor of an important Indian Presidency, he will earn as great distinction as he has earned in less exalted though not insignificant positions.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation, which appeared in your issue of the 21st instant, I am reported to have said that I supported Mr. Phirozshah M. Mehta's proposition on economical and sanitary gr

MILK SEPARATOR TRIALS AT NARIAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers have already shown interest in the success of the experiment now being carried out by Mr. Howman, under the auspices of the Dairy Supply Company. You are aware that Mr. Howman's instructions are to ascertain by trial whether the cream separator is needed in this country, and especially whether it can be profitably utilized in the manufacture of ghi. Mr. Howman has already been four months in India, but it fell to the lot of the Nariad Agriculture Committee at their recent successful Show to give him a really full and complete trial. I think your readers will be glad to have from me an account of the trial for I watched each step and recorded each result.

On the evening of the 18th, about 40 lbs. of fresh cow and buffalo milk, taken from several animals to get a fair average sample, were at once divided equally between Mr. Howman and the native ghi-maker. The milking was done in my presence. The division was made promptly to leave no time for the cream to rise and thus to give an advantage to the recipient of the first half of each kind of milk. Each competitor had thus about 20 lbs. of cow's and 20 lbs. of buffalo's milk. Exact weightments were taken, but I need not complicate my account by giving unnecessary details. Mr. Howman at once separated the cream by the "Baby Separator," the time taken being about fifteen minutes for each sample. The cream was sealed by me in vessels for the night to allow time for natural ripening and the separated milk was handed to two gentlemen, at their request, the one (Mr. Bechardas, vice-president) being desirous of testing for any cream in the separated milk; and the other (Mr. Bhimbhai, Acting Director of Agriculture), wishing to ascertain whether *chas* or *tak* could be made therefrom. *Tak* is a valued by-product of the native process of ghi-making. The nearest equivalent is buttermilk. I may here at once state that both gentlemen were satisfied. Mr. Bechardas found no cream or so small a trace that he was convinced that the separation was practically perfect. Mr. Bhimbhai made good *tak* by souring the sweet separated milk, and letting it stand. But the separated milk would in towns where there is a demand for good fresh milk be used more worthily than by conversion into *tak*. The separated milk is perfectly sweet. The separating process thoroughly aerates it and takes away the flavour of the cow or buffalo. All present tasted this milk, and all thought it most delicious, as it undoubtedly is, and some would not believe that it was milk, minus the cream. The separated milk contains all the nutrition of whole milk, is more digestible, more suitable as a beverage and less fattening, so that those who like milk will be able to drink it freely without danger of biliousness or increased obesity! It will of course not keep fresh so long as whole milk, because the butter fat is a preservative. The proof that *tak* can be made from separated milk is important, for it is a product to which the Natives are accustomed.

The Native ghi-maker put about half a pint of sour curd and a like quantity of water into his samples which were then sealed. Be it noticed that the native did not boil or heat the milk to hasten curdling, as is the practice generally. Mr. Howman at once pointed out that Nariad is in advance of the other places he has seen in this respect, and the result justified his remark. The samples were all kept in a warm place during the night, and exposed to the sun on the 19th. Mr. Howman would ordinarily have turned his cream into butter that day, but the Natives insisted that for the best results they had better wait till the 20th, and so all the samples were kept.

NATIVE PROCESS.

On the 20th the seals were broken. The ghi-maker used the large brass vessel in which the milk had stood as the churn and inserted the churning rod. In this state the milk is called *dahi*, usually translated curds. The thickened layer of cream is called *dahini malai*, *i. e.*, curd cream. This is sometimes skimmed off and eaten. Mr. Howman's assistant at this point was asked to give his opinion as to the *dahi*. He tasted it, and said that it was altogether too sour for English butter-making, for there would be much curd with the butter instead of with the buttermilk. And he thought that this might result in a larger wastage in boiling down the butter into ghi. Two men worked the churning rod. At the beginning the temperature of the *dahi* was 71·5F. for the cow's, and 70 for the buffalo's milk. Butter specks appeared in 13 minutes, but the churning was continued for 10 minutes longer to gather. Then cold water was poured from a height into the churn to hasten the gathering and the churning continued vigorously for a minute longer—whole time 24 min. This for cow's milk; the churning took 22 min. for the buffalo's milk. In both cases the butter was taken out from the mixture by hand and then collected on a dish for weighment. The butter or rather *makan*, for the product is very different in look and perhaps also in composition from butter, was then boiled over a slow fire in an earthenware pot to evaporate the moisture and convert it into ghi. This boiling took just 10 minutes. The boiler judges from appearances when the ghi is ready. A thickened residue remained in the pot after the ghi was poured off, the composition of which I do not know, and the weight of which could not be estimated by the scales at my disposal, and moreover all could not have been separated from the porous boiling pot. The ghi was weighed, and set to cool and granulate.

ENGLISH PROCESS.

Mr. Howman's assistant knows how to make butter, but ghi is a product which is unknown in the English dairy. Ghi is defined as clarified butter. The process of manufacture I have described. I have no analysis of ghi. I supposed and others supposed that it was made from butter. It is made from *makan*, which is not butter. What *makan* is an analyst must say. Supposing ghi to be an ultimate product of which butter is an intermediate. One of the butter-maker churned the cream from the buffalo's milk in an English churn. The cream was cooled down to 64 degrees, because it was late in the day, and Nariad is a hot place. A quart of cold water iced was added after three minutes; in eight minutes the butter "broke," and in twelve minutes the churning was done. The butter was most carefully and repeatedly washed with iced water, and the washings collected over a hair sieve. The butter was not handled at all. It was finally collected for weighment, in a firm condition. Here the difference between butter and *mákhan* was most marked. The butter was firm and snow-white. The *mákan* was semi-liquid and greasy. Mr. Howman had to trust to the ghi-maker for the boiling. She (for only women can make good ghi) used the same pot as that used for the native *makán*, but she would not let the boiling be stopped for more than half an hour. It is to be noticed that the butter was put in very cold, but this cannot account for the longer time in boiling. Whether it was overboiled or not further trial must show. But profiting by the advice of some intelligent by-standers the cow butter was not washed, but taken by hand from the churn, and handed over for weighment. It was not so firm as in the case of the buffalo butter, but it was in a condition for the ghi-making according to the opinion of by-standers. This time the ghi-maker only boiled 10 minutes, the same time as for the *makhán*.

I shall now show the results in a convenient form and make my comments.

	Cow. Native.	Cow. English.	Buffalo. Native.	Buffalo. English.
Percentage of Butter or *Makan* on Milk	5·13	4·89	9·61	9·81
Do Ghi do	4·31	3·25	7·05	5·12
One pound of Butter per pounds of Milk	...	20½	..	10½
Do Ghi do	23	..	14	..

Those who know how much butter they get from milk or how much ghi, as the case may be, will study these figures, but I am only concerned now with the comparative results of the trial. These may be thus stated:—

1. From a certain weight of good, well-made buffalo butter a considerably smaller amount of ghi was obtained than from an equal weight of *makan*.

2. More *makan* than butter was produced from a given weight of cow's milk even though in this case the butter was not fully washed.

3. The colour of the ghi was excellent in all cases, except in that made from the buffalo butter, which was decidedly poor. Whether all will granulate equally well remains to be seen.

My comments are that even with a smaller outturn of ghi, seeing that the milk is separated perfectly sweet and fresh, also that *tak* or *mawa* (a native sweetmeat made from whole milk) can be made from separated milk, though naturally it is somewhat inferior the separator has many functions to perform in India.

Where there is ready sale for cream and for separated milk, the one to be used for butter or to be consumed as cream, and the other as a beverage, the separator fills a want long felt and should be most profitable to milk and butter sellers in towns and to messes, clubs, hotels, and private families, where two or more can club together.

Where there is a demand for ghi the separator is still needed, for though the ghi be less, the milk is saved and even where not required for drinking can be made into *mawa* or *tak* in Bombay and other large towns the manufacture of ghi and *mawa*, for the native community, will make it the interest of the ghi-makers and the sweetmeat-makers to work together.

In small villages no machine can be profitably used which requires care and attention; and though both the "Baby" and the larger "Windsor" separators demand comparatively little management, it would be foolish for me to assert that they could be recommended to villagers.

There are other points brought out by the trial which must be noticed, and which demand further study and experiment. The question is raised, "What is ghi?" I have no analysis I think that the trial shows that it contains more than butter fat. I would call attention to the remark of Mr. Howman's assistant when he saw the soured milk, before *makan* was extracted. Is there curd in ghi? Why was the wastage greater in the case of well-made butter than in that of the semi-liquid *makan*? The latter must have contained more water than the former, and the boiling can only evaporate the moisture. Could the porousness of the boiling pot have caused the difference? Why should it in one case more than in the other? Can good cheese be made with the separated milk? Of these questions I can only partially answer the last. Mr. Howman has made good cheese and though I did not see it, I don't think this can be in any way doubted.

Most of your readers will have an opportunity of seeing the machines at work at Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, and of tasting the delicious butter, cream, and separated milk, and it would be a pity if the opportunity is lost. As to the practical results of the trial I have one word to say. The Nariad Committee are going to buy a "Baby," and I hope to get a "Windsor" for the Poona farm, and to be able to sell milk and cream in Poona, which will find a ready demand till I am driven out of the market by professionals, to whom I will gladly resign the profit. Government farms should only pioneer, and never compete with private enterprise.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, February 22. E. C. OZANNE.

THE ADMINISTRATORSHIP OF POREBANDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in your issue of the 19th instant regarding the appointment of Mr. S. P. Pundit as Administrator of Porebandar, permit me to point out the injustice of the views you have expressed. You are probably not aware that the late Mr. Shirgaonkar, who served as Administrator, first of the Rajkot State and then of the Limbdi State, for a number of years, had, before his appointment to Rajkot, only served as Government Book Depot-keeper in Bombay. Mr. Venayakrao Bhagvat, who was Administrator first of Bantwa and then of Limbdi for some years, had not occupied any political appointment before he was appointed to Bantwa. The late Mr. Shambhupersad, who was Administrator of Morvi for some eight years, had never before held any political appointment. Every one of these gentlemen displayed marked ability and achieved conspicuous success in managing the States entrusted to their charge, although none of them had any political experience before such as Mr. S. P. Pundit gained during his tenure of the office of the Oriental Translator. The satisfaction of Government with the work of these gentlemen was later on emphasized by the fact that when they appointed Europeans to such administrative posts, they as a rule gave the European officer a Native colleague as Joint Administrator. Mr. Gunpatrao N. Laud is now and has been for some years administering the State of Wankaner successfully. None of the States I have mentioned were in any way in a better condition than Porebander is now when Natives were first appointed to them, and one of them, Morvi, had never had a European Administrator at all.

The earliest appointments to such posts were of Europeans. After a brief experience, they were replaced by Natives. Later on a European and Native were appointed as Joint Administrators. The subjects of the States prefer a Native Administrator, and I believe Government have been satisfied that Natives administer States at least as well as Europeans.

You are probably aware that the Dewans of all States not under the direct control of Government are invariably Natives. If Natives can successfully manage States when they have to deal with a Native Chief and his Court, and the British Agency as well, is there any reason to suppose that they cannot do so when they have only the much simpler task of dealing with the Agency alone?

It is natural that officers who are already in the political service should look upon all such posts as their particular preserve, and should treat the appointment of an outsider to one of them as an encroachment on their vested rights. But it is to be regretted that a publicist of your wide experience should lend your influential support to such jealousies.

Regarding the views you have expressed concerning the first appointment to Porebander, I hardly think that either the subjects of Porebander or the people of Kathiawar would readily endorse them.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, Feb. 21. PROVINCIAL.

[We have inserted the above letter, feeling that those who approve the appointment are as much entitled to express their view as people who look upon it as an inexpedient one. But we must remind our correspondent that we dealt with the subject exclusively from the point of view of State interest, and that we expressly refrained from taking service interests into account. There is no warrant therefore for his suggestion that we have lent support to "service jealousies."—Ed., *B. G.*]

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE BROKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue you defend the action of the managers of the Exchange Banks, requiring a deposit of Rs. 500 from Native brokers only, on the specious plea that all the European brokers and their customers are known to the Banks, whereas the same is not the case with the Native brokers and their customers; and "that Banks which have lost money through doing business with insufficiently accredited men are not necessarily resorting to harsh or invidious measures when they ask for a moderate guarantee deposit from buyers who often buy for unknown principals."

You seem to mean that as the European brokers and their European customers are known to the Banks the Banks have had to suffer no doubt from them; whereas the same is not the case with the Native brokers and their Native customers. This is a misapprehension on your part. The Banks have suffered default from both classes. It was only two months ago a European broker committed a default to the extent of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. The loss had to be made good by intermediate Native brokers. The Banks came out scathless.

What we contend, therefore, is not that the Banks should have no security, but that security ought to come from both to take off its invidiousness; or that the Banks are not bound to deal with all the brokers, but with only those who come well accredited.

As to the rule now laid down they accredit a Native broker for a deposit of Rs. 500—whether he be a rogue or an honest man. With a rogue how far would a deposit of Rs. 500 go? It is equal to a drop or a rise of one half-penny on 21,200. Or under the cover of a small deposit a rogue is allowed to play "heads I win tails you lose." We say, therefore, that the small deposit gives no security, while it makes an invidious racial distinction, which has never existed in the city before. Let the Banks deal with only those brokers, whether European or Native, who come well accredited either from an Association or from persons whom they could rely on. Or let all come well accredited as well as with a substantial deposit; but the burden should be equal on all without distinction.

There is no law to compel managers to deal with all who come to seek business. But when you say "who often buy for unknown principals" you credit the Bank managers with ignorance of the very rudiments of Banking which they will be the very first to resent. No manager would take the name of "unknown principals," unless they are accredited by brokers or persons on whose judgments and integrity they could rely as confidently as they would on their own. Even then they often have it confirmed by their own intelligence department.

In your leader you have failed to direct attention to or plead mitigation of the injustice and ignominy to those Native brokers who have been plying their business without a default for over a quarter of a century, to be suddenly told to carry a badge that because they are Natives they are less honest in the estimation of the managers of the Banks than their European brethren, who all have come subsequently in the business, and some of whom are of very recent date indeed.—Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE BROKER.

BOMBAY RACES.—SECOND DAY.

WE are sorry that the first item of information we can give in connection with these races is that the Stewards have seen fit to suspend D. Greenhalgh's license. It will be remembered that he rode Salambo in the All Horse Handicap on Saturday last and came in third. The Stewards decided to hold an enquiry, and they have decided that the jockey did not ride to win the race, for which, as we have already stated, they have suspended his license, though for what length of time, is not mentioned, and the Stewards will supply no information on the point. The Stewards exonerate the owner (Captain Hanwell) from all complicity or knowledge in the matter. We are given to understand that Captain Hanwell backed his horse rather heavily.

We have the prospect of fine sport this evening. There are six events, and all of them are well filled. The first is the "Selling Race," for which there are eight entries. Of these we are inclined to think that Swallow will secure first place, and that Formosa and Toujours Pret were good for places.

Among the seven ponies that are declared to start for the Melton Stakes, there are some good ones. It is sure to be a fine race, with an exciting finish, and in our estimation it lies between Colonel and Naughty Boy. The latter is six pounds to the bad, which might turn the scale.

Rocket, we think, should have little difficulty in pulling off the next race. The only other likely to trouble him is Soocab, who, however, failed to come off at all on Saturday.

A lively time Mr. Beatty will have in getting off his field for the Second Dealers' Plate! Planet and Frahan appear to be the likely ones, and we should back Holkar for a place.

If we are not mistaken the next race will be the race of the evening. Each one of the thirteen horses entered, is a good one, and it is very difficult, indeed, to pick out the winner. Warrior has so often surprised the public, that we should not wonder if he did so on this occasion. Interpreter, Samnite, and Shahab ought to come in, in the order named.

The All-horse Handicap (free) will conclude the second day's races. Corinthian is our choice. The following are the entries:—

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race," 3-45 p.m.
Mr Scoone's b a h Swallow, 8st 7lb.
Mr Cursetjee's g a g Driver, 7st 7lb, Gibbs.
Ali bin Saleh's b a h Duke, 8st 7lb, Mahomed.
Mr Farmer's c a h Formosa, 8st 3lb.
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, 8st 7lb, Native.
S A W's c a h Kingfisher, 8st 3lb, Ahmed.
Mr Bowen's b a h Toujours Pret, 7st 7lb, Hobday.
Mr Grant's b a h Lansdowne, 8st 7lb, Luchman.

2ND RACE.—"The Melton Stakes," 4-15 p.m.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, late Ameer, 9st 11lb, Gibbs.
Mr Sala Jungee's c a p Abdool Hameed, 9st 11lb, Mahomed,
Aga Jungee Shah's g a p Grey Jacket, 9st 4lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 9st 2lb, Killick.
Messrs Cursetjee and Kendall's g a p Naughty Boy, 9st 7lb, Kendall.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Venus, 9st 7lb, Ibrahim.
Mr Kaliff bin Esau's g a p Serferas, 9st 1lb, Wool.

3RD RACE.—"H H Aga Khan's Purse," 4-45 p.m.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 8st 5lb, Gibbs.
Mr Locke's ch a h Isonomy, 8st 5lb, Killick.
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 8st 12lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's ch a g Merrylegs, 9st 5lb, Wool.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Baronet, 8st 8lb, Ibrahim.
Mr Newton's ch a h Jasim, 9st 5lb, Luchman.
Mr Newton's ch a h Rocket, 8st 12lb, Kendall.

4TH RACE.—"The Second Dealer's Plate," 5-15 p.m.
H H Aga Khan's g a gal British Flag, 7st 6lb, Gibbs.
Mr S A W's b a h Namcok, 9st 2lb, Ahmed.
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's ch a h Alert, 8st 12lb, Dunn.
Hajee Futteh's b a h Sayeed, 9st 6lb, Cassim.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Frahan, 8st 2lb, Mahomed.
Mr Sulliman Ahmed's ch a h Durianoor, 9st 10lb, Wool.
Mr Sulliman Ahmed's b a h Wyal, 9st 5lb, Killick.
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a h Copenhagen, 9st 7lb, Native.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar, 9st, Ibrahim.
Abdoola Rahimon Hajee's ch a h Mahjoob, 9st 11lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Grant's ch a c Planet, 8st 11lb, Kendall.
Majid bin Mosem's ch a h Sunlight, 9st 11lb, W Brewty.
Majid bin Mosem's b a h Fortune, 8st 13lb, Mahomed.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a gal Patna, 8st 7lb Hobday.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's g a h Khulfa, 9st 2lb.

5TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup," 5-45 p.m.
Mr Norman's b a h Interpretor, 8st 13lbs, Bowen.
Mr S A W's b a h Lorry, 7st 4lb, Southey.
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Shabab, 7st 2lb, Luchmon.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Saturday, 6st 10lb, Hobday.
Mr Dale's b a gal Holyrood, 6st 12lb, Scarisbrick.
Mr DeLisle's b a h Warrior, 7st 3lb, Gibbs
Mr Locke's ch a h Denmark, 7st 10lb, Killick.
Aga Z and Coochick Shah's g a h Diamond, 8st 10lb, Dunn.
Mr Farmer's b c m Iolanthe, 9st, Smith.
Do's ch a h Napier, 9st 4lb, Greenhalgh
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 5lb, Ibrahim
MrNewton's c a h Silvermane, 9st 4lb, Noor Mahomed.
Do's b a h Samnite, 8st 4lb, Kendall.

6TH RACE.—"All-Horse Free Handicap," 6-15 p.m.
Capt Ross's ch a m Arethusa, 7st 11lb, Native.
Dr Bull's g aus g Corinthian, 8st 7lb, Dunn.
Aga Coochick's b a m Maude, 6st, Pilajee.
Mr Bruce's b aus b Landshark II, 9st 3lb, Killick.
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a h Nadershah, 6st, Carisbrick.
Col Le Marchant and Mr Herbert's b aus g Timotheus, 8st 12lbs, Bowen.
Mr Woolmer's b aus g Moab, 10st 4lb, Owner.

The lottery tent last evening was well attended, but speculation was very poor; there being but one lottery filled up, which was for the fifth race, "The Turf Club Cup." The following is the result:—

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Interpreter sold for	110
Lorry sold for	80
Shahab sold for	30
Saturday sold for	150
Holyrood sold for	130
Warrior sold for	110
Denmark sold for	140
Diamond sold for	10
Iolanthe and Napier, Mr Farmer's Stable	160
Grand Duke, do.	120
Silvermane and Samnite, Mr Newton's stable	140
Total value of lottery...	2,180

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Bankok-Saigon interrupted.
Messages for next Mauritius mail must reach Zanzibar by noon of the 2nd of March.

A CAPITAL idea of "the Mountains of the Moon,' the snowy range of Ruwenzori, of which we have recently heard so much, is given in the *Illustrated London News*, from a drawing by Lieutenant Stairs, who made an ascent of nearly 11,000ft. In the foreground are seen the tropical vegetation, the natives clad only in their own sable skins and loin-cloths, the explorers with their sun-shading helmets and other sufficient indications of the climate prevailing one degree north of the Equator, while near the heavens, in sharp contrast to this scene and the dark mountain mass that immediately overhangs the fertile valley, are shown the imposing snowy range, rising to sharp summits 2,000 feet above the snow-line. The total height of the mountains thus brilliantly mantled and capped with snow in equatorial regions is nearly 18,000 feet. The same number of our illustrated weekly contemporary contains portraits of several members of Mr. Stanley's expedition, and two interesting shipboard pictures, one showing the explorer receiving the Order of Zanzibar from the British Consul on board the Katoria, the other giving a spirited representation of the scene on the same vessel as it was leaving Mombasa.

THE BROACH CREMATION ENQUIRY.

As mentioned by us yesterday, among the witnesses examined before Mr. Allen at the village of Bhadbhoot, on Friday last, was a bhanghee woman named Amlee, an intelligent woman for her class, who came into the Court with an infant in her arms, and according to the custom of her caste people refused to mention her husband's name. The Court obtained her name by other means.

Amlee, examined by Mr. Anderson, said: About two months ago, Mr. Dubash had pitched his tent on a high ground, opposite the Bhadbhoot burning ground. A dispute arose about the burning of a body there. The corpse of a Brahmin woman was brought there for burning; and I remember that Mr. Dubash's temporary residence was there at the time. Whilst the body was burning, I went to the ground to pick up the clothes. Mr. Dubash had gone out, and on his return he asked who I was. I replied that I was a bhanghee woman. He told me to put out the fire. I said that being a bhanghee woman, I could not touch the fire that was lit by Brahmins. I suggested that he should tell the Brahmins who were sitting there, and that they themselves would put out the fire. He told the Brahmins to take out the burning body. I was standing there during the time the body was taken out of the fire. Besides Mr. Dubash, myself, and the Brahmins who brought the corpse, there was nobody there.

Mr. Anderson: Did Mr Dubash give the order himself or through some other person?

Mr Nowrojee, pleader, objected to the question.

The Court allowed the question with a view to refresh the witness's memory.

Witness continued: Mr. Dubash himself gave the order to the Brahmins who were present. In doing so, he said the smoke was too much, and that the body should be removed to a distance.

The Court: Did the Brahmins put out the fire as soon as Mr Dubash told them to do so?

Witness: Yes, they put it out.

The Court: Did you see there any of the Saheb's sepoys or puttawallas.

Witness: No.

Mr. Anderson: Did you on that day see any of the Saheb's sepoys near the burning ground?

Mr. Nowrojee argued that the question had already been answered, and it should not be repeated.

Mr. Allan said he had to make a report to Government regarding the facts of the case, and he wished to ascertain all that the witness knew. The question was therefore allowed to be repeated.

Witness: I saw nobody there.

After the examination of two more witnesses, who corroborated the preceding witnesses on material points, Mr. Anderson closed the case for the prosecution. Three witnesses were examined that day, Friday, on behalf of Mr. Dubash.

Visram Babajee, in examination by the Court, said: I am a head constable. I am a naik of the Assistant Collector's party. I remember that about two months ago the Assistant Collector's camp was at Bhadbhoot. One morning at 6 o'clock, I went out with the Saheb on a shikar party. We returned at 10 o'clock, when the Saheb went into his tent, and I went to my place. On the Saheb calling out, two sepoys went towards his tent: I don't know what the Saheb told the sepoys to do, or what they did in pursuance of his order; but I saw them going down the hill or high ground on which the tent stood. I did not see what they did below. I was then at my place. I do not know anything more.

Mr. Anderson: How long after going into his tent, did the Saheb call out?

Witness. In a short time.

To the Court.—I went to the Saheb to say "all well," a quarter of an hour after the sepoys went down. The Saheb was then outside the tent towards the river bank. I do not know why he was standing there. I said the "all well" at the tent; and then the Saheb came out. When calling for the sepoys, the Saheb was about ten paces from the tent. My place was a few paces distant from he Saheb's tent.

Dahia Ruttonji said: I am a puttawalla attached to the Assistant Collector, and reside in Broach. I remember the corpse of a Brahmin woman being brought to Bhadbhoot for burning. It was brought about 7 a.m. The corpse was brought to the upper burning ground, but I told them to go lower down, and they did so, I don't think I can recognise the man to whom I gave the order. I was relieved, and went to my place about 9-30 a.m. I don't know what happened subsequently. When the corpse was brought, the Saheb was ready to start for the shikar party. He was about to enter the gharry when the corpse was brought. He returned about 12 o'clock. I do not know what occurred then. I was preparing my meals.

Ganoojee Seebjee said: I am a puttawalla to the Assistant Collector. I remember a corpse being brought to the Bhadbhoot burning ground whilst the Assistant Collector's tent was there. When the corpse was brought, the Saheb had gone out. It was brought about 6 or 7 a.m., and placed on the upper ground, but was afterwards taken lower down and was burned there. It was placed on the upper ground whilst fuel and cowdung cakes were being fetched from the village. I had seen another body burning there before daybreak. That was about 5 a.m. No other corpse was burned there that day. I do not know when the Saheb went out for shikar; he had left before I got up. He may have returned about 10 a.m. I do not know what dispute took place then; but I know that the naik sent out two sepoys there. They went towards the Saheb's tent. I do not know who called them or how, because I was preparing my meals. I do not know what the sepoys did. I did not see in what direction they went from the tent. I did not see the Saheb speaking to the sepoys. I was about 100 or 150 paces off.

After recording the above evidence on Friday, the Court adjourned. On Saturday on the re-opening of the Court in Mr. Allen's tent pitched near a tank at Bhadbhoot, Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee, of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, solicitors, and Mr. Nowrojee, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Dubash. Mr. Mehta raised an objection to the presence in Court of representatives of the press, as this was merely a departmental enquiry; and the latter were, therefore, requested by Mr. Allen to retire.

The complainant, who was in Court, was also told to retire. It appears that four witnesses were examined on Saturday, three of them being police sepoys, and one a revenue sepoy. Two of the police sepoys stated that they saw Mr. Dubash standing near the place where a corpse was burning. He said the smoke was very offensive, and desired them to go and put out the fire. They went down, and the Brahmins, being apparently frightened, removed the burning body. The third police sepoy said he heard the order given by Mr. Dubash to the other police sepoys. He knew nothing more, because he was engaged in baking his bread. The revenue sepoy said that, when ordering the removal of the burning body, Mr. Dubash was standing on the verge of the hill. Witness heard Mr. Dubash call out for sepoys. The police sepoys went down the hill to put out the fire according to the order given to them. The Brahmins thereupon removed the body to another place. Mr. Allen and the legal advisers of the parties afterwards visited the burning ground and hill where Mr. Dubash's tent was pitched. On the representation of the legal advisers on both sides, of the great inconvenience arising from the enquiry being continued at Bhadbhoot, Mr. Allen agreed to send a telegram to the Bombay Government for permission to hold further enquiry into the matter of Broach. The Bhadbhoot burning ground appears to be situated at a distance from the Collector's Court, which might be walked over in half an hour. The place where Nirmal's body was being burned at first, was ascertained to be about 100 yards from Mr. Dubash's tent. For the complainant a more distant spot was pointed out, but Mr. Dubash impugned the correctness of the statement; and he was corroborated by the bhunghee woman Amlee, who was sent for by the Collector in order to point out the spot were she first saw the body burning.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, speaking at Darwen on Tuesday (Feb. 4) said a measure would be adopted in the ensuing session of Parliament for limiting the labour of women in Indian factories.

SEVEN candidates who passed the usual medical examination, presented themselves for examination at the Madras Senate House, on Thursday last, for admission to the Statutory Civil Service, under the supervision of Mr. Pitt, Assistant Collector. Of the candidates, four were Master of Arts and three graduates. One is the son of Dewan Bahadur Rama Row of Travancore. Six are Brahmins, and and the seventh, Mr. Chinna Cunnoo Pillay, M.A., is a Roman Catholic Christian who was educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and is at present holding an appointment in the public Secretariat, as French translator to Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, with the English mails of the 7th February, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 5-30 yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs J P Humphries	Major J A Ferguson
Mr D Hodson	Miss Kitchen
Mr A Murray	2 Misses Graham
Mr and Mrs Burns	Mr F H Barrow
Mr and Mrs Maidment and child	Mrs Edwards
Miss Kelly	Mr T Mosley
Mr G J M Gregory	Mrs Priestly
Mr Haggerton	Mrs Bateson
Miss Wells	Mr. Mrs and Miss Terry
Mrs N Chamberlain & infant	Mr and Mrs Tavish
Mr J W Sidey	Mr J W Stewart
Miss Haldane	Mrs Iradell and Infant
Mr Babington	Mr Edmiston
Mr C E Johnson 2	Mr Worthington
Mr and Mrs Barnett and 2 daughters	Mr Armstrong
	Mrs and Miss Raukin

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F H Humphries	Mr H W Lewis
Mr Suyenobu	Mr J D Clark
Mr Urquhart	Mr Manekji
Col McNaughton	Mrs Woollam
Col and Mrs J Graham	Mr Jas Hill
Mr and Mrs Spinner	Mr R Radie
Rev W E Scott	Col W T Stuart
Mr C Brown	Mr C E Buckland
Col Branson	Mr G Rivalland
Miss Wilson	Mr H F Laughton

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Rev D S A Remedios

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr C Swinton

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

THE Lord Chief Justice was informed on Monday that the action of "Parnell v. Walter," in relation to the Pigott letters, had been settled for £5,000. In another action by Mr. Campbell, M. P, the record was withdrawn on terms.

The Earl of Home has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire in place of the late Sir. T. E. Colebrooke.

The Protestant Bishop of Tuam, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. C. B. Bernard, died on Friday last, aged 80.

Mr. Justice Manisty died on Friday last, aged 82.

Mr. J. G. M'Minnies, formerly M. P., for Warrington, died on Saturday, aged 73.

The dignity of Queen's Counsel has been conferred on Mr. H. H. Asquith and Mr. J. L. Walton.

The trial of the Bishop of Lincoln in the Aschcs Court, on charges of unlawful practices in the administration of the Sacrament, was begun on Tuesday and is not yet concluded.

It is stated that the Bishopric of Durham has been offered to the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor.

Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday delivered an address at the Oxford Debating Society's rooms on the points of contact between Assyrian discovery and the Homeric text.

The gas stokers' strike against the South Metropolitan Company has been declared by the Union officials to be at an end.

Claims for advance of working pay are still being made by various classes in many parts of the kingdom, including the coal miners of Northumberland, the engineers and labourers in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Wear, and the tramway and omnibus men in London.

A strike has been made against Hay's Wharf on a question of payment for meal times, and the Unions have forbidden carmen to load or unload goods. The representatives of the London Docks, Wharves, and Granaries have decided upon a common course, to discharge all carmen who refuse to load or unload goods. It was also resolved to form a Union of dock, wharf, and granary proprietors to meet the combinations of the Trade Unions.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., and Canon Keller on Tuesday addressed the members of the Manchester Reform Club on the oppression of Ireland by the existing Government. They also addressed a public meeting on Wednesday.

Arthur Robbins, a clerk in the office of the Cardiff Building Society, was on Monday committed for trial on a charge of misappropriating upwards of £8,000.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr. J. H. Hulton, cashier at the Oldham branch of the Manchester and County Bank, who has disappeared, and in whose accounts serious defalcations have been discovered.

Two brothers, aged respectively 18 and 16, were charged at Crewe on Monday with having murdered their father, Richard Davies, while he was driving home from Crewe. Both prisoners confessed the crime, which they alleged they had been induced to commit by the bad treatment of their mother and themselves by their father.

At a meeting of principals and students of the Wesleyan Training College held on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Greaves and other principal representatives of that body strongly pronounced against a system of free education to the detriment of voluntary schools.

Dr. Perceval, Head Master of Rugby School, addressing a meeting of elementary teachers on Saturday, recommended the clergy to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the proposal for free education.

At a wedding party at Southampton on Thursday the father of the bride suddenly fell and shortly died.

An explosion of gas occurred on the 6th inst. in a coalpit near Newport, where 300 men were working. It is feared that nearly 100 lives have been lost.

A sudden inrush of water into a coal pit at Pontypridd on Friday last caused the drowning of two men.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in a grocer's shop at Folkestone and one of the assistants was burnt to death.

A man employed to clean out a well at Baydon, on the Wiltshire Downs, was rendered insensible by the foul air. Another man, who descended to his assistance, also succumbed, and both were drawn up dead.

OBITUARY.—Col. C H. Nicholetts, Ben. Ret. Lt.-Col. W. B. Legard, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Gen. E.W. Eyre, Mad. Ret.; Col. J. G. Bell, M.S.C.; Lord William Thynne; Sir C. S. H. Reade; Gen. J. H. Wingfield; Gen. Sir H. E. Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. Ward, K.C.M.G.; Maj.-Gen. Lord John H. Taylour; Vice-Admiral E. P. B. Von Donop; Mr. Justice Manisty; Bishop of Tuam; Rev. Canon Harcourt-Vernon; Duc de Montpensier; Countess Blumenthal; Mrs. Lucas.

The German Emperor has issued a rescript to his Ministers stating his desire that the Governments of other Powers should be asked to join in a conference upon the subject of improving the condition of workmen by an international agreement.

Notwithstanding that the anti-British agitation has to a great extent calmed down in Portugal, many public bodies continue to issue protests against Lord Salisbury's action, and on Saturday a deputation from the Lisbon Geographical Society presented to the King an address commenting on the "strange violence of Great Britain."

The Portuguese Consul in the Transvaal has issued a notice that there is no independent native chief in north-east Mashonaland, and that that country is under the dominion of Portugal.

The midnight arrest of Major Panitza at Sofia has caused much excitement in Bulgaria. At Vienna it is reported that the Major's arrest was due to the discovery of a plot to kidnap Prince Ferdinand, but this statement is not generally credited, and it is considered more probable that the conspiracy, if it existed, was directed against M. Stambouloff, who is not popular with the army.

The French Minister of Finance has presented a statement of expenditure and receipts in the year 1889, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of upwards of 30 million francs.

It is understood that a committee of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels has recommended certain measures with regard to the importation of arms, ammunition, and alcoholic liquors into Africa, which have been referred to the various Governments for approval.

Fearful distress, and in many places actual starvation, prevails in the provinces of Russian Poland,

THE RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Feb. 4, Mr. Justice Mathew had before him the case of Mitchell v. the Queen.

It was a petition of right on behalf of Edward Mitchell, a retired lieutenant-colonel of Royal Engineers and a colonel in the army. The petition showed that the suppliant entered the Royal Military Academy as a cadet in 1854, and received his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1855 at the age of 16. That on or about Oct. 19, 1886, the suppliant received a memorandum from the assistant adjutant-general Royal Engineers, War Office, dated Oct. 18, 1886, intimating that the suppliant would complete five years' service in the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel on Dec. 17, 1886, when he would be compulsorily removed from the corps of Royal Engineers to the half-pay list, adding that if it were the suppliant's intention to retire from the service under the provisions of Articles 86, 972, and 978, xiii., of the Royal Warrant of 1884, he should submit his application to be so retired at an early date. That in response the suppliant wrote on Dec. 30, 1886, seeking permission to retire on conditions specified in the letter; that the suppliant was placed on the retired list on Jan. 19, 1887, with a pension of 450*l.* per annum, and with compensation at 150*l.* per annum as a just equivalent for loss incurred by the operation of Royal Warrants adversely affecting the term on which the suppliant had originally entered her Majesty's service. That by letter of Jan. 10, 1887, from the Horse Guards, it was notified to the suppliant that the sum of 150*l.* per annum was awarded in the usual course by the Army Purchase Commissioners on actuarial calculations approved by the Treasury under the provisions of Article 978, xiii., of the Royal, Warrant of 1884. That the provisions of the article of the Royal Warrant of 1884 referred to are as follows:—

"978, xiii.—An officer who held rank not below that of major in our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers on Sept. 30, 1877, and who shall retire from our army after having been removed from the regimental position of lieutenant-colonel under Article 80, or shall retire on account of age or non-employment under Article 102 or 102-1, shall have such an addition made to his retired pay fixed by Article 972 as our Secretary of State shall consider, on report of the Army purchase Commissioners, a just equivalent with reference to any loss such officer may have incurred by the operation of any of our Warrants of a later date than July 4th, 1872. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury. This article shall not apply to any officer subject to Indian retiring regulations."

That under the conditions of service existing on the suppliant's entrance into the army he had the option of retiring on a pension of 600*l.* per annum after thirty years' service, provided there was a vacancy on the pension list, and that he had passed through the rank of lieutenant-colonel to colonel or major-general. He had also the right under that Warrant, and by the general usage and customs of the army, of continuing to serve all his life on full pay, provided his health and conduct were satisfactory, till he reached the rank of major-general, with the certainty of becoming a colonel-commandant at 990*l.* a year. That the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1854 were confirmed by the Royal Warrant of 1858. They were modified to some extent by the Royal Warrants of 1872 and 1877, but the rights of officers were still conserved to them. The Royal Warrant of 1881, however, swept away these provisions and introduced a new clause by which an officer's service was limited, removal to the half-pay list made compulsory, and retirement on pension virtually made compulsory after five years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. That the suppliant was informed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury on Aug. 3, 1887, "that under the terms of the Article" of the Royal Warrant of 1884 the compensation to be granted "is to be such as the Secretary of State for War shall consider to be a just equivalent of a certain loss," and that the province of the Treasury was restricted to concurring in the principle on which the equivalent is to be calculated. So long as the approved principle is adhered to my lords have no power to revise the addition awarded by the Secretary of State. And the suppliant prayed that her Majesty would be pleased to direct payment to him of the full amount of compensation for loss incurred by the operation of any Warrants of later date than July 4, 1872, which he submitted amounted to 2,406*l.*, the difference between 4,194*l.* and 1,788*l.*, which latter sum is the commutation value under the Pensions Commutation Act of the original part compensation of 150*l.* a year awarded to him in January 1887.

The Attorney-General demurred to the above petition on the ground that the said petition was bad in substance and in law; that it did not disclose a sufficient or lawful or any contract between her Majesty or any one duly authorised on her behalf and the suppliant, nor any engagement or service of the suppliant otherwise than at her Majesty's pleasure, nor any right of the suppliant to any sum of money, emolument, or allowance, or any claim of the suppliant otherwise than upon her Majesty's bounty, nor any award of her Majesty's Secretary of State in favour of the claim alleged, and on other grounds sufficient in law to sustain the demurrer. And in answer and plea to the petition it was stated that the said annuity of 150*l.* was considered by the Secretary of State in the report of the Army Purchase Commissioners a just equivalent with reference to any loss the suppliant might have incurred by the operation of Warrants of a later date than July 4, 1872; that the Secretary of State had determined that the award was final; that the Secretary of State's decisions and determinations were final and conclusive, as provided by the said Warrants; that the Attorney-General, while protesting that the Court was not competent or entitled to go behind any decision, award, or determination of the Secretary of State as to the said Warrants or their provisions, or the suppliant's claim to her Majesty's consideration, gave the Court to understand that the principle was that the actuarial value of the retiring lieutenant colonel's prospects in his corps at the date of his retirement, had he and it remained unaffected by the provisions of any Royal Warrants subsequent in date to July 4, 1872, should be calculated and ascertained and converted into an annuity for the life of the officer, and that there should be granted to the officer such an annual sum for life as would not, in addition to his retired pay, exceed the maximum pension of a substantive colonel or general officer of Royal Engineers under the Warrants in force upon July 4, 1872—that was to say, the maximum of 600*l.* per annum (there being no difference in amount between the maximum pensions of such colonels and general officers.)

Mr. Dillon O'Flynn, for the suppliant, argued. There was a contract implied, inasmuch as the Crown, by waiving its right to dispense with the services of any of its officers, offered certain special terms to induce retirement. The terms consisted of offers of compensation for loss sustained. Its acceptance by officers completed the contract, the consideration being the foregoing of prospective advantages by such premature retirement. The Crown, by consenting to plead by granting its fiat, was in the position of a private party, and was within the jurisdiction of the Court. There was no case where the particular point of compensating for prospective service had been adjudicated upon by the Court. The cases were all confined to active officers in active employ seeking the protection of the Court. The present case was different. If there was a contract the terms were that the suppliant should get a just equivalent for losses actually incurred by the operation of Royal Warrants to his detriment.

The Attorney-General (Sir R. E. Webster, Q. C.), Mr. R. S. Wright with him, for the Crown, argued the Court had no jurisdiction—"*In re* Tufnell" (3 Ch. D., 164). If the suppliant had retired on half-pay he could not by petition enforce payment of his half-pay. The correspondence showed he elected to retire on the terms of the warrant. It was a general regulation affecting the whole of the army; not a separate contract with any individual officer. "Gibson *v.* the East India Company (5 Bing. N. C., 262); "Cooper *v.* the Queen" (14 Ch. D., 311).

Mr. Justice Mathew, in giving judgment, said, notwithstanding the able arguments of Mr. O'Flynn, his judgment must be for the Crown. The contention of the suppliant was that the terms of the Royal Warrant had not been observed, and in order to do so he must make out a contract between him and the Crown. The Attorney-General demurred to the petition, and the Court was asked to say whether the demurrer was good or not. It appeared to be well founded. There was no rule of the Constitution better established than the one which treated all the engagements between those in the military service of the Crown and the Crown as voluntary only on the part of the Crown and as giving no occasion for an action in respect of any breach of contract. An officer owed his position to the will of the Crown, and he might be dismissed at any moment, his active pay might be stopped, and any promise might be withdrawn although there was no probability that one of these occurrences would take place. An officer, according to the clear rule of law, was without remedy by action or petition of right in case the Crown should think fit to adopt any one of the courses mentioned. There was no contract in respect of pay, retired pay, or half pay; all the cases cited established that. That disposed of the case on the question of law. But the arguments had gone beyond the bare question of law. Had the suppliant any grievances it was only fair to say he had every notice of what his position would be He could have retired on half-pay or could retire on taking 600*l.* a year. I was said by Mr. O'Flyge that any one looking at the Royal Warrant must come to the conclusion that the Crown had entered into an engagement or a contract to calculate in the case of the individual officer what his prospects would have been under the old Warrants. It was said what he got was worth 150*l.* a year, but if a proper calculation was made with reference to his case, treating it alone, he ought to receive about 264*l.* a year. The terms of the Warrant conveyed most distinctly that the Crown would not deal with any individual officer, but would apply a principle, And it was no part of the business of the Attorney-General to submit the mode in which that principle was established for the consideration of the Court. But he could conceive how such a principle might be a perfectly fair dealing between a large class of officers retiring from the service and the Crown.

Judgement therefore entered for the Crown with costs.

Commenting on this decision, the Globe says:—The decision in the important case of Mitchell v. the Queen demonstrates, as Mr. Stanhope did when replying to Mr. Jeffreys, that even Royal Warrants afford no security whatever for officers' rights. However apparently binding may be provisions of these enactments, they are liable to be whiffed aside at any moment by the War Office. Mr. Justice Mathew lays down the law on that head with the utmost clearness, and, no doubt, with perfect accuracy. Whatever contract the State may enter into with a view to tempting eligible candidates to compete for first commissions, it can be set at naught by the War Secretary. Pay can be stopped at the will of that autocrat, or retiring allowances may be summarily withdrawn. In a word, officers have no rights, and Royal Warrants are mere fudge. For no matter how cruelly an officer may be treated, any legal redress is out of the question. The Attorney-General took his main stand in the case decided yesterday on the broad ground that the courts of law have no power to review any decision of the Secretary for War, and Mr. Justice Mathew supported the contention with unanswerable arguments. The doctrine he lays down is that all such contracts of service are purely voluntary on the part of the State, which is free at any moment to relieve itself from embarrassing covenants by the simple process of refusing performance. And as it is the War Secretary who really possesses this enormous power, officers' rights depend absolutely upon the will of one individual, who is usually a political partisan, and only temporarily in official touch with the army. Such being the position of affairs, parents may well think once, and twice, and thrice before putting their sons into a service where the faithful work of half a lifetime may be arbitrarily deprived of its just and promised reward. It may be said, perhaps, that although the Secretary for War possesses this autocratic power of treating solemn covenants as waste paper, it is only exercised in extreme cases. The admissions and concessions just made by Mr. Stanhope prove the contrary. The cases of injustice brought to his notice by Mr. Jeffreys were in no sense "extreme," but of quite an ordinary character. Each and every alleged grievance was consequent upon the arbitrary construction placed on certain Royal Warrants by the War Office. Officers were definitely and most distinctly promised specified rewards for specified services, but "this office" set both the spirit and the letter at defiance, and established a rule of its own overriding the mandate of royalty. Nominally, of course, it is the Crown that both promises and refuses to perform its covenants, but Mr. Stanhope's ingenuous confession reveals the fact that the War Office can and does abrogate the authority of the Crown by wilful misinterpretation of plain provisions. It is here that Parliamentary inquiry, with a view to subsequent reform, is mostly needed. No one conversant with the requirements of military discipline will dispute the necessity of bestowing absolute control on the Crown. But it is quite a different matter to allow officials to usurp that degree of authority, as now appears to be the case. No blame attaches to the present head of the department, he is the victim of a vicious system. Suddenly called from the political ranks to preside over the army, he necessarily had to depend in administrative affairs on the advice of the permanent officials, and so it always is whenever a change of Government places a new man at the War Office.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—Can any one to-day, except some soldier of the old school, fancy what the Duke would have felt had his Adjutant-General—say Sir George Brown—written such a paper as that which Lord Wolseley has penned in *Harper* on the British army? Only those who know what Lord Wolseley's power of work is can believe that there is anything at all to be done in the Adjutant-General's office. Perchance you open a magazine, and there is an article by General Viscount Wolseley on the Red River Expedition or some other military operation. You take up a country newspaper, and there is a "Lecture by General Viscount Wolseley on Modern Warfare." You attend the United Service Insitution, and his lordship is in the chair, or is reading a paper or originating a discussion. You drop in at a Volunteer prize distribution, and the ubiquitous Viscount is giving away the rewards, or addressing the Volunteers and their friends on the importance of being able to kill people with accuracy, or of allowing yourself to be killed with cheerfulness. You dine with the Lord Mayor or a City Company: the Viscount, alert and bright, is there on his legs answering for the army, and ready for a speech, and supper, if needs be, afterwards. How can he find time for what he does in the way of speaking and writing if there is employment in Pall Mall for an ordinary Adjutant-General? But he is not an ordinary Adjutant-general—Nor an ordinary man:—

> "A man so various, that he seems to be—
> Not one—but all the Staff's epitome,

And in the course of one revolving moon," &c., &c.

Lord Wolseley must have been a little forgetful of his place, however, when he wrote in *Harper*:—"For I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up monkey on a barrel-organ bears a streng resemblance to the British General in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat, besmeared both before and behind with gold lace." What is the meaning af my lord's rage against the meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century"?—when, by-the-way, they did not wear cocked hats and feathers—at least for the greater part of it. How can any hat have "a meaning" in it? And how can a coat be "smeared" with gold lace? When he says that "men tied up as ours are in tight-fitting tunics cannot do a satisfactory day's work in," it is a pity Lord Wolsely did not see the march of the 5th Army Corps upon Sedan (before which the famous march of Crauford's Light Division in the Peninsula was a bagatelle), which was done in bad weather, across a difficult country, by men in leath ern helmet loaded with brass, close-fittingtunics, tight trousers, and clumsy boots. He might have remembered, too, how the 9th Lancers and the Carabiniers did more than one day's satisfactory work in India in 1857-58. If he will invent a uniform attractive to recruits and pleasant to their sweet-hearts, who must be consulted, he will do good service. For our parts, we would be quite pleased if he abolished the little cloth muffins, those "ridiculous forage-caps," which he says are liked by the men. By all means let there be two uniforms, if the Treasury will stand it, and if no better dress can be discovered. A recruiting-sergeant in a uniform of "light tawny, resembling that of the hare," however, would make but small way in his business. It is not very probable that "the people" will take up the question or questions regarding an increase of pay and better rations which Lord Wolseley has raised. There can be no doubt that in the proposals and suggestions he makes he is animated by the best intentions and with the thorough conviction that he is working for the benefit of the soldiers, for whom he entertains the greatest affection and regard. The popular feeling appears to be that a great deal of the money now voted in the Army Estimates is, if not wasted, at least not used to produce the results which might be obtained by wiser and more economical management in the War Office itself. It is scarcely politic, to have the Adjutant-General of the Army preaching on such texts as he has chosen. True, the sermon was printed in America, but it has come over here, and soldiers may hear that the officer who is responsible for the discipline of the army thinks they are inadequately paid, badly lod ged, not sufficiently fed, and uncomfortably dressed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDIAN GOODS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 3, the question of the disadvantages under which English manufacturers suffered in competition in Eastern markets with the Bombay manufacturer was brought under the notice of the Chamber.

Mr. George Hahlo said that since the passing of the Indian Merchandise Marcks Act English manufacturers had suffered under great disadvantages. He did not know whether those present had read the letter which he had published on the subject, but the fact was that English yarns and cloth were very minutely criticised at the ports in India, while he understood that spinners and manufacturers in India had perfect liberty to reel, manufacture, and export to China and Japan any yarns or goods which they might chose. (Mr. George Lord: "No, no.") At any rate bundles of yarn had been returned to this country from China and Japan reeled in India which certainly were neither the proper count nor full lengths. He thought the Chamber might move in the direction of having some sort of control ever the mills in India, such as was exercised over Manchester goods in India. In that case the competition would be a fair one.

Mr. J. E. Longson said that with regard to our export trade in yarns to Japan and China the figures which had recently been published indicated a very serious falling off as compared with former years, whereas he understood that the quantity exported by India to those markets was in excess of what it had been hitherto. He hoped the Chamber, in the midst of its multifarious duties, would not ignore the work they had already undertaken, and would continue, as far as possible, to carry it on until they had a proper understanding as to why Indian yarns were competing with us in China and Japan, and why our own trade was so seriously falling off.

Mr. G. Lord, in reply to these questions, said he thought the report that was issued by the Chamber a year ago as to the cause of the competing with Lancashire by Bombay afforded an explanation of our own position at the present time. With regard to the Merchandise Marks Act, he would ask Mr. Hahlo in what respect a Lancashire spinner was at a disadvantage in comparison with the Indian spinner in the matter of reeling.

Mr. Hahlo said his firm had a bundle of yarn returned from Calcutta not long ago with the inquiry why they could not send out similar yarns at the same price. The bundle was Indian-spun yarn, and it was represented to be 30's. He looked at the thread, which appeared to him to be very thick, and sent it to the reeling room, when it turned out to be 23's, and to measure only 780 yards. Mr. Lord said he was sorry the Chamber was not likely to help gentlemen out of the difficulty. He wished a means could be suggested. With regard to the instance mentioned by Mr. Hahlo, he should like to ask when was that bundle of yarn reeled. It came from Calcutta, and had he supposed, been to China or Japan. The Merchandise Marks Act came into force in India in August last, and he supposed at this moment it would be no difficult matter to find lying at the go-downs in Bombay 40's yarn reeled at 620 yards to the hank, or any length they liked. At the present time the very greatest care was being taken in India to compel spinners there to reel 840 yards full. He did not know that anything could be done in India more than had been done. The Government had passed an Act making it a penal offence to be in possession, for any purpose whatever, of a bundle or a quantity of yarn which was short-reeled, and that was all that had been done in this country. In the case of yarn going out of this country to India or elsewhere the Custom House took no cognizance as to whether it was short-reeled, and could it be expected that the Indian Government should pass a law to examine yarn as it was exported from India? If they did, the same thing must be done in this country. The proposal had been made that there should be inspectors in India to go round the mills, but would they like that system instituted in Lancashire? How, then could they ask for it in India? He dared say a few of the present generation would recollect the old Excise officer who used to go round the printworks. Would they like an inspector to go round the mills in Lancashire? On the contrary, it was very much more easy to put down fraud in India, and he believed it would be put down more completely there than in this country, for the reason that nearly all the yarn exported was spun within an area of three miles by seven in the island of Bombay, so that the spinners there were all under the public eye, whereas in England there were outlying districts all over the country where yarns might be reeled and exported short with impunity. If he were exporting yarns from this country to China and Japan, and found that short-ried on. Each rescue party works for six hours Fourteen of the bodies brought out of workings known as No. 4 Level were found not to be burned, death having been caused by suffocation. The rest bodies of the were frightfully scorched, the majority of them beyond recognition. In one case a father and five sons were discovered dead, and in another instance a man and his two sons were found lying close together. There are many very pathetic incidents of this character as the work of rescue proceeds.

The interior of the colliery was described this morning by an official as being by no means so seriously damaged as was at first supposed from the shock of the explosion, and may consequently soon be restored to working order. A colliery official, who was in the pit during the night, says that many of the victims presented the appearance of having been grilled, and the sight presented was so sickening that some of the rescuing hands could not at first be prevailed on to lift the bodies. One miner who had been in a previous explosion, was found to have stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth and to have covered his face in the hope of escaping the fate of his fellows.

The explosion, which was of a very violent nature, was due to ignition of fire damp, from which the pit, which was a naked light pit, was supposed to be free. Three veins of coal are being worked at the colliery—the big vein, three-quarter vein, and the meadow vein, the explosion occurring in the latter, which is about 130yds. below the surface, and the third in descending order. It was to the workings in this vein that the explosion was limited. The workings were reported to be in a perfectly safe condition by the day foreman at six o'clock on Thursday, just prior to the day shift descending. Naked lights have been used in the pit ever since the commencement of the workings, and to this the origin of the explosion may doubtless be traced. Fortunately the fan pit and ventilating fan were uninjured, and thus the work of exploration could be carried on with comparative safety.

A correspondent telegraphing the day the mail left stated that the latest estimate of the number killed is 150. Up to seven o'clock 123 bodies had been brought to the surface, and between that time and nine o'clock only one corpse was brought up.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT AND THE EGYPTIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from alexandria on the 5th inst., says:—

The one Egyptian Administration which shows no signs of progress is Justice, nor is this surprising, for, while Nubar Pasha's ideas on the subject were theoretically perfect, he always lacked courage to take the radical measures necessary to enforce them; and Riaz Pasha, holding justice and order to be synonymous terms, regards the Judges as part of the Executive. The British Government made two attempts, through Sir P Benson Maxwell and Sir Raymond West, to reorganize the system, which, based on French procedure, is utterly unsuited to the country. For reasons which it is unnecessary to mention, their efforts failed to produce results commensurate to their abilities. Since then, Sir E. Baring has shown every desire to allow the Egyptian to cleanse their own Augean stables, recognizing that the question aises innumerable delicate points. After three years fair trial, they have utterly failed, and, while desirous to speak with moderation, I am compelled to state that the provincial native tribunals are a disgrace to a civilized country. They impede the administration of justice in a hundred different ways, and bring discredit on England, who cannot shirk her responsibility.

It is absolutely necessary that a third attempt should be made, and Sir E. Baring should have the full authority of the Government to name some one competent to reorganize the system. The person required must possess knowledge of the country, Oriental judicial experience, knowledge of the existing French system, ready sympathy with the natives, and pliability of character combined with firmness. All these qualifications are possessed by Mr. Justice Scott, of Bombay, whose long residence in the country and high reputation as a Judge of the mixed Court of Appeal give him exceptional advantages. His services would be required for at least a year; and it is understood that he is willing to make the necessary sacrifice of pay provided he is not further obliged to sacrifice his Indian position. It is not too much to ask that India should give England this amount of practical assistance in her difficult task in Egypt.

MR. STANHOPE ON ARMY RETIREMENT.

THE Secretary of State for War has addressed the following letter to Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, M. P.:—

January 30, 1890.

Dear Mr. Jeffreys,—Since writing to you a short time ago, I have had a further opportunity of considering the various representations which have been made by you and by others on the subject of the Royal Warrant, and of the order lately issued regulating voluntary retirement in the Army; and it may tend to clear up much misapprehension, and to allay some alarm, if I deal briefly with some of the principal points that have been raised.

1. It is alleged that by the operation of the warrant of Aug. 26, 1889, existing officers are deprived of a right to retired pay which has already accrued to them in their present rank. In all Royal Warrants the preamble preserves to officers their existing rights, but it has been held in this office that such a reservation only applies to the rank in which they may be serving when the warrant is issued. I think, however, that the preambles of these warrants preserving the continuity of reserved rights may be fairly held to cover wider ground, and to preserve to them any rights which they may have held in that or any previous rank, and I am prepared to act upon that interpretation. This will, I believe, effectually preserve the officers serving in the Army at the date of the warrant from the hardships which they appear to have anticipated by its operation.

2. It is further alleged that officers who attain the rank of Major before Jan 1, 1887, and who can, at the expiration of seven years' service as Major, retire voluntarily on the pension of £300 a year, will now be compelled to make their election at that period, under the penalty of losing their right to that pension if they decide to continue in the service.

It seems to me that the position of these officers has been misunderstood. The warrant allows an officer to be promoted to a lieut.-colonelcy on half-pay on completing seven years' service. It also permits an officer subject to the general conditions as to voluntary retirement, to leave the Army on a pension of £300 a year, if he has served seven years as a Major.

In these rules no alteration whatever has been made by me, but I am willing to consider the advisability of making a change which would admit of any of the Majors in question retiring on £300 a year at any time after completing seven years' service.

3. It is lastly alleged that the extension of the restrictions on voluntary retirement, so far as it has been affected by the recent Army Order, go beyond the necessities of the case, and would operate as an undue check upon promotion. I refer, of course, to the substitution of twenty years' service for eighteen in the case of Majors, and eleven for nine in the case of Captains. This is a question which depends upon a very careful investigation of the actual conditions of the service, both in the cavalry and in the infantry, and I have again undertaken it with an earnest desire not to inflict the smallest hardship on any officer which is inconsistent with my plain duty in administering these warrants, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that for the present sufficient check upon voluntary retirement with pension is provided by the Army Order of 1884. I have, therefore, withdrawn Army Order No. 366.

4. I cannot, however, leave this matter without expressing my own agreement with those who complain of the complexity and ambiguity of the many warrants regulating retirement, but it would be difficult to express in a short and simple form the conditions applicable to those whose claims are complicated by the many changes which have taken place.—Believe me, dear Mr. Jeffreys, yours very truly,

A. F. Jeffreys, Esq., M. P. EDWARD STANHOPE.

END OF THE PARNELL *VS.* "TIMES" ACTION.

THE Court presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England at the Royal Palace of Justice was a centre of attraction at an unusually early hour on Monday morning (3rd inst.) to hear the case of "Parnell *vs.* Walter and another," in which Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., sued the defender, proprietor and printer of the *Times*, for damages sustained by reason of libels published in that journal, and also in a publication entitled "Parnellism and Crime." The damages were laid at £100,000. The plaintiff complained that in the first leader of the *Times* of the 18th April, and afterwards in "Parnellism and Crime," it was stated:—"We place before our readers to-day a document the grave importance of which it would be impossible to estimate. It is a *fac-simile* of a letter from Mr. Parnell written a week after the Phœnix Park murders excusing his public condemnation of the crime, and distinctly condoning, if not approving, the murder of Mr. Burke." The leader went on:—"We have publicly stated, and we repeat the statement, that the present allies of the Gladstonians—the men whom Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are assisting to paralyse law and to render government impossible in Ireland—have been and are associated closely and continuously with the worst of criminals, with the agents and instruments of murderous conspiracies, with the planners and paymasters of cowardly and inhuman outrage, with the preachers of the gospel of dynamite, who are at the same time the financiers who furnish the funds on which the Parliamentary party subsist." Another passage was "the letter from Mr. Parnell, apologising for the course which he took, as he explains under compulsion, when he denounced the Phœnix Park assassinations, is produced, for reasons set forth elsewhere, in *fac-simile*. Mr. Parnell's statement that Lord Frederick Cavendish's death was an accident, and that he cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts, is too significantly in harmony with the language of some of his friends beyond the Atlantic."

The *Times* went on to comment in its news columns on the letter as follows:—"We invite Mr. Parnell to explain how his signature has become attached to such a letter. It is requisite to point out that the body of the manuscript is not in Mr Parnell's handwriting, but the signature and the 'Yours very truly' unquestionably are so. It is right and necessary to explain that the 'Dear Sir' is believed to be Egan's, and that the letter was addressed to him in order to pacify the wrath of his subordinate instruments in the Phœnix Park murders," who then, on May 15th, nine days after the tragedy, were still at large and undetected.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Lord Coleridge walked upon the bench, followed by all the other Judges.

Mr. Asquith rose, in the absence of his leader, Sir Charles Russell, and, amid breathless silence, asked to be allowed to make a statement. He then said—Will your Lordship allow me to mention the case of Parnell *vs.* Walter? I ask your Lordship to allow the jury to be sworn in the case, in order that we may relieve your Lordship of any further trouble in the matter.

The jury having been sworn,

Mr Asquith said—In this case, which is an action for lible, I appear with my learned friends, Sir C. Russell and Mr. R. Russell, for the plaintiff, and my learned friends, Mr. Murphy, Q. C.; Mr. Lumley Smith, Q. C.; Mr Ronan, Q. C.; Mr. W. Graham, and Mr. G. R. Askwith represent the defendant. We have agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff for £5,000 damages. Mr. Murphy—I and my learned friends consent to that course being taken.

The Lord Chief Justice (to the jury)—By consent of the parties, your verdict will be for the plaintiff for £5,000.

A formal verdict to this effect was returned.

Mr. Lionel Hart (for Mr Campbell, M. P.), who also had an action for lible against the *Times* in the list here said—I apply, my Lord, for the withdrawal of the record in the case of Campbell *vs.* Walter.

His Lordship.—Very well; go.

Thus the cases, which had occupied only a few moments, came abruptly to an end. Mr Parnell left the Court with his friends. The Press Association has reason to believe that the amount agreed to be paid to Mr. Henry Campbell by the *Times* is £400, to include costs, the sum being roughly divided as follows:—£250 damages and £150 costs.

A LUCKY seizure of opium is reported from the Chumparan District. The District Superintendent, who was on his rounds near the Nepal frontier, had news of an intended run, and so successfully laid his plans that all the men and camels employed have been arrested. The value of 13 camels and of 22 maunds of opium will fall to be divided between the Inspector and his subordinates, but it seems rather hard lines that a sum of fully Rs. 5,000 and another possible Rs. 5,000 in fines, should find its way to subordinate officers, and Mr. Green, the District Officer instrumental in the seizure, and only a few miles off, should be left out in the cold, as is reported likely to be the case. An underpaid department should be considered in matters of this kind.

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ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN AFRICA.

THERE is not much of interest to report this week on this subject. Major Serpa Pinto (the Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* says) is at Delagoa Bay, in good health, and is reported to be adverse to going to West Africa, and to prefer resigning his commission and coming home to play the part of a political man. Sensible people in Lisbon shake their heads and say that he is a madcap, but ambitious, and capable of causing much trouble; but in public they go with the tide, and affect to regard him and the Governor of Mozambique as worthy descendants of Vasco de Gama.

On Saturday (Feb. 1) the King and Queen received a deputation from the Geographical Society, which presented to their Majesties a formal protest against the action of the English Government on the African Question. The President read an address affirming the Society's respect for the reigning House, and its desire for the prosperity of the Portuguese Colonies. The King, in returning thanks, acknowledged that the Society had done him only justice in regarding him as a true Portuguese, and assured his hearers that he would always be in sympathy with his people, of whom he was so proud. He also expressed his approval of the proposal of the Society to celebrate in 1897 the fourth centenary of the departure of Vasco de Gama, the discoverer of India, and promised to recommend the views of the Society to the favourable consideration of the Government.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, whose editor has an anti-English rabies, informed the world early this week that Portugal was about to despatch to the seven great Powers a memorial proposing a Conference. On Feb. 4, however, the *Zeitung* harked back and stated that on account of the arrival there of Senhor d'Antas, the late Portuguese Minister in London, and the departure of his successor, Senhor Barjona Freitas, the despatch of the Portuguese memorandum to the signatory Powers of the Berlin Convention proposing a Conference on African affairs has been postponed until Thursday. Portugal, continues the telegram, would accept a settlement of the matters in dispute with Great Britain by the Conference now sitting in Brussels, but a special Conference would be more agreeable to her. The Portuguese Legations abroad intimate that Spain, France, Italy, Austria, and Russia are inclined to such a Conference, while Germany is not disinclined, though more reserved in the matter. It is reported, says the correspondent in conclusion, that the British Minister in Lisbon has stated, in the course of conversation, that England would agree to a Conference.

On Feb. 5 the *Kreuz Zeitung* published a telegram from London declaring that "the rumours of approaching or pending negotiations on the Anglo-Portuguese difference are absolutely unfounded. Lord Salisbury does not think of taking advice from the Powers or desire a Conference. On the contrary, he has taken all necessary steps for the immediate occupation of the Makololo and Shire districts."

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* wrote on Feb. 5:—The Government have so far received no news of the withdrawal of the Portuguese force from the territories mentioned in Lord Salisbury's ultimatum. There is, I believe, a little uneasiness in Downing Street on the subject, and it is believed that the Portuguese authorities are delaying action in the matter as long as possible, in the hope that something may turn up to create a diversion in their favour. How far the action of the Portuguese authorities in Africa is influenced by the home Government is not known, but it is suspected that the slowness and reluctance of its agents in Africa to move are not regarded with much disfavour at Lisbon. The British Government will allow due time for the execution of its demands, and should they not be complied with within a reasonable period, another ultimatum will be addressed to the Portuguese Government.

A serious riot occurred on Jan. 31 in the circus at Lisbon. The disapproval of some spectators at the events of Major Serpa Pinto's African campaign being represented in pantomime resulted in the complete destruction of the interior fittings of the circus. All the newspapers contain articles expressing regret at the incident.

A telegram to the *Times* from Durban (Feb. 1) states:—The Portuguese Consul in the Transvaal has published a proclamation in the Transvaal press declaring that no independent chief exists in the north-east of the Mashona country, which was conquered and reconquered by the Portuguese, who have a Resident at M'Chesa. The Portuguese Government will recognise no concession in that country by a native chief unless they have given their consent to it. The Government do not oppose immigration, but encourage settlers who acknowledge the sovereignty of Portugal and obey her laws.

A telegram from Oporto (Feb. 3) states:—The Alexandre Herculano Literary Society and the members of the Commercial Club marched in procession yesterday evening, headed by a band of music and accompanied by an enormous crowd, to the Consulates of Russia, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy, where they presented a message of thanks for the sympathy displayed by the several nations towards Portugal in her dispute with Great Britain. At each Consulate the crowd gave enthusiastic cheers for Portugal and for "the friendly nations."

We learn from Oporto (Feb. 5):—In order to prevent disturbances the police are guarding the house of the British merchant who recently wrote a letter to a London paper describing the anti-English feeling prevailing in Oporto, and stating that the students had insulted English ladies.

The students will to-day issue a manifesto, accompanied by a certificate from the Portuguese authorities, declaring that the latter have received no complaints of insults offered to English ladies. They will also publish a communication from the British Consul here stating that he has not received any official complaint on the subject, but that he heard indirectly that the insults referred to had been offered. The Consul's letter concludes by advising the students in future to address their threats to men who are able to answer them.

On the whole, public feeling appears to be quieting down.

El Imparcial, which has led the anti-English campaign in the Madrid press in favour of Iberian unity and Hispano-Portuguese alliances since the beginning of the dispute between England and Portugal, published a declaration by the Marquis Vega di Armijo, which was made publicly to several deputies and journalists at night. He said that when the dispute began the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs ordered his Minister at Lisbon to make advances to the new Portuguese Cabinet, with a view to prepare the way for an alliance, for a Treaty of Commerce, or even less important measures, and that Portugal absolutely refused the proposal. The Marquis Vega di Armijo went on to say that it would be Quixotic for Spain to speak of Article 12 of the Berlin Treaty, when the Berlin and Vienna Cabinets had declined to entertain such an idea, and Spain must therefore remain free from all engagements in case European wars should break out. "I do not mean to say," he said, "that she must remain isotated, but neutral, on good terms with everybody, in order that when the time comes Spain may adopt a course which will offer the most advantages, and without indulging in sentimental foreign affairs." This statement has caused considerable sensation, as it marks the last stage of Spanish advances towards Portugal.

A DRY DOCK AT GIBRALTAR.

LORD BRASSEY writes to the *Times*:—The construction of a dry dock at Gibraltar has been often pressed upon the consideration of the Admiralty. The recent collision of the Malabar once more invites attention to the subject. In her critical condition after the accident our India troopship was compelled to proceed to Cadiz for repairs. In the event of a naval action in the vicinity we should probably realise, when it was too late, that Gibraltar without a dock is of little use to the navy.

With reference to the foregoing, General John Adye writes that the construction of a dock at Gibraltar would be advantageous not only for vessels of war, but also for those of the mercantile marine. "Ever since the opening of the Suez Canal," he says, "the number of ships passing to and fro through the Straits has steadily increased year by year, and on an average about twenty now call daily at Gibraltar, the great proportion of them being large British steamers. Collisions in or near the Straits are by no means rare, and as parts of the opposite coast of Morocco are not well lighted, vessels often run ashore in thick weather, and even if ultimately rescued, require to be docked for extensive repairs. On every ground therefore (continues General Adye) the subject is one of great importance. Even if the Admiralty hesitate to incur the necessary expenditure I should suppose that the work would be undertaken by a commercial company were the Government to offer facilities as to site and to guarantee, at all events, a portion of the cost."

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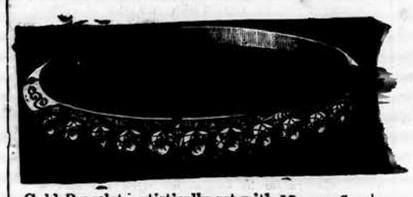

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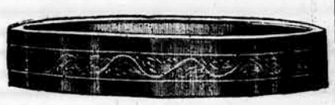

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